

Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

1897

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
ULWAR STATE

FOR

1896.

COMPILED BY
RAO BAHADUR MUNSHI BALMOKAND DAS,
MEMBER OF THE STATE COUNCIL, ULWAR.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE ULWAR STATE

FOR
1896.

CHAPTER I.

Principal Events of the year.

Part I.

Education of His Highness the Maharaja.

1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896.

1. His Highness Maharaja Jey Singhji Bahadur and his companion, Bhaba Amar Singh of Jodhpore, continued their studies at the Mayo College during the year, but owing to His Highness the Maharaja's illness they were absent from Ajmere a greater part of the year.
Education.
2. After the summer vacations, they returned to school on the 10th July 1895, and were promoted into the 3rd and 4th classes respectively.
Promotion.
3. The Maharaja was attacked with fever on the 22nd August 1895, which, a week later, was declared by Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, to be Typhoid. Two nurses were called in, and every care and attention was bestowed upon the patient, who was happily declared convalescent about the middle of October and allowed to proceed to Ulwar on the 22nd of that month preparatory to a sea voyage and trip to Ceylon for the sake of his health.
Maharaja's illness.
4. Accompanied by his guardian, Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Pandit Chunni Lal, tutor, Pertabji, Hospital Assistant Brindaban, Amar Singh and two other companions, the Maharaja sailed from Bombay on the 30th October 1895, and reached Colombo on the 2nd November. After spending four weeks in the island, visiting Mount Lavinia, Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, the party left Colombo on the 2nd December and returned to Bombay on the 8th idem.
Trip to Ceylon.

5. Leaving Bombay, the Maharaja reached Ulwar on the 10th December 1895, having greatly benefited by his tour, but unfortunately, about Christmas time, he was again taken ill, this time with Pneumonia and was not well enough to return to school till the 13th January 1896.

Arrival at Ulwar on return from Ceylon.

6. The Maharaja visited Ulwar from the 27th February to 5th March 1896, for the Holi Festival and again from the 21st March to 1st April, for ten days' tiger shooting; but this latter visit was unfortunately somewhat interfered with by His Highness' catching chicken-pox and having again to be on the sick list for four days out of the ten.

Visit to Ulwar.

7. The summer vacations from 1st May to 25th June were spent at Mount Abu. He again visited Ulwar from the 26th June to 14th July 1896, to celebrate his Birthday.

Summer Vacations.

8. Two examinations were held during the year at the Mayo College: the first, a test examination, by Mr. Sherring, the Headmaster, and the second by Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Ajmere College. Owing to his illness and consequent absence from the College, the Maharaja stood only 8th in his class, but was promoted to the 2nd class on probation.

Examinations.

9. The Maharaja gained a prize for riding during the year.

Prizes.

10. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in connection with His Highness' education:—

Expenses in connection with His Highness' Education.

No.	Heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Difference.	REMARKS.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	Establishment...	28,046 1 11	30,140 6 3	+2,094 4 4	The very large increase of Rs.20,307-13-1½ in the Expenditure as compared with the last year is chiefly attributable to His Highness the Maharaja's illness and consequent trip to Ceylon.
II	Rasoi and Ganga Jali ...	9,115 2 2	8,090 4 2	—1,024 14 0	
III	Clothes ...	8,800 1 11	11,258 2 4	+2,458 0 5	
IV	Stables ...	11,337 0 4	8,743 10 1	—2,593 6 3	
V	Travelling ...	5,217 3 0	5,228 6 0	+11 3 0	
VI	Garden ...	729 8 6	1,346 2 2	+616 9 8	
VII	Furniture ...	849 5 6	8,026 3 4	+7,176 13 10	
VIII	House rent and alterations	2,282 1 3	2,743 1 5	+461 0 2	
IX	Games ...	1,369 3 3	668 8 3	—700 11 0	
X	College fees and books ...	613 10 0	1,205 1 0	+591 7 0	
XI	Office ...	533 4 6	647 2 8	+113 14 2	
XII	Miscellaneous ...	6,938 6 2	6,914 13 5½	—23 8 8½	
XIII	Special Grants ...	24,418 12 10	35,545 13 4	+11,127 0 6	
	Total ...	1,00,249 13 4	1,20,557 10 5½	+20,307 13 1½	

Part II:

Visits.

1st January to 31st December 1896.

11. On January 24th, 1896, a deputation consisting of Pandit Jamna Lal of Shahpura and party arrived at Ulwar with an invitation for His Highness the Maharaja to be present on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Chief of Shahpura. Arrangements were made for the accommodation of the party in the garden house of Her Highness the Maji Maharaj of Jam Nagar. After the usual Neota ceremony had been performed, the party left for Shahpura on the 28th January 1896.

12. On the 1st February 1896, another deputation consisting of Thakur Chein Singh, Rajawat of Rutlam, and party arrived at Ulwar with an invitation for His Highness to be present at the marriage of the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam. Necessary arrangements were made for their accommodation at the Ghoraphair ground, and after the usual Neota ceremony the party left Ulwar on 5th February 1896.

13. The Rao Raja of Sikar accompanied by Colonel Law, the Resident at Jeypore, paid a flying visit to Ulwar on the 9th March 1896, and was accommodated at the Ghoraphair. The Rao Raja Sahib visited the City Palace on the 12th idem and left Ulwar the same day.

14. On the 4th August 1896, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, I.C.S., C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, arrived at Ulwar on his return from Simla. He was received at the Railway Station by the Political Agent, the Members of Council and the principal Sirdars and officials of the State and was accommodated at the Residency.

15. He inspected the Imperial Service Troops, the Jail, the Hospitals and the Horse Breeding Stud during his stay and left Ulwar on the 6th August 1896 ; his departure being private.

16. His Excellency the Viceroy and suite arrived at Ulwar by Special Train at 2-30 P.M. on Friday, the 6th November 1896. He was received at the Maharaja's private station by His Highness the Maharaja, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, the Political Agent and the Members of the State Council. The European officers and residents, as well as the principal Jagirdars and Sirdars, were also present at the station. A battery of four guns of Horse Artillery fired a salute of 31 guns on the arrival of the train. A guard of honor from the Imperial Service Infantry was drawn up opposite the Railway Station. Behind it were the State elephants and horses, &c., in gold and silver trappings. His Excellency inspected the guard and then drove to the Residency in a carriage drawn by a team of six white horses. The Maharaja, Major Jennings, the Political Agent and Captain Pollen, A.-D.-C., accompanied him. Her Excellency Lady Elgin drove in a second carriage drawn by a team of 4 greys and the cortège was completed by five other State carriages conveying other Members of the suite as well as the Members of the

State Council. The escort was furnished by the Imperial Service Lancers and the road was lined with troops throughout the entire distance to the Residency, first by the Bakhtawar Paltan, then by the Imperial Service Lancers and lastly, by the Imperial Service Infantry. Along the road were ranged camels, elephants, horses, and other State conveyances, among which was the Inder Biwan or elephant carriage. On arrival at the Residency, there was another guard of honor which His Excellency also inspected.

17. A salute of 31 guns announced the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Residency.

18. At 4 in the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy received a formal visit from His Highness the Maharaja, who was accompanied by the Political Agent and eight Sirdars of the State, including the Members of the State Council. After taking his seat in the Durbar tent which was pitched for the purpose, the Maharaja rose and presented a Nazar of 101 gold mohars which His Excellency touched and remitted. The Political Agent then introduced the Sirdars who presented a Nazar of 1 mohar each which was also touched and remitted in the same way. After the usual Attar and Pan ceremony, His Highness accompanied by the Sirdars returned to the Bani Bilas Palace. A salute of 15 guns was fired both at the arrival and departure of His Highness the Maharaja.

19. Shortly afterwards, His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness in the City Palace. He was escorted by the Imperial Service Cavalry. The Maharaja received His Excellency at the entrance of the palace and conducted him to the dais. The courtyard of the palace was lined by the Imperial Service Infantry which presented arms as His Excellency passed by. After the usual Attar and Pan ceremony, His Excellency and his staff returned to the Residency. A salute of 31 guns was fired both at the arrival and departure of His Excellency the Viceroy at the palace.

20. On the morning of the 7th November, His Excellency the Viceroy and party drove out to the Seli Sedh lake. His Highness also went with the Viceroy. The tiger beat unfortunately proved a blank, but the party returned to the lake and had some fishing. The Viceroy landing two large fish.

21. In the evening, a State Banquet was given in honor of His Excellency's visit. The road from the Residency to the City Palace, the Lansdowne Kothi, the main streets of the city *en route*, the City Palace, the Fort and the tank were brilliantly illuminated. The palace yard was lined with the Imperial Service Infantry and lighted with festoons of Chinese lanterns.

22. The Maharaja met His Excellency at the entrance and conducted him to the room where the State jewels, books and arms were displayed.

23. At the conclusion of the dinner, the Maharaja took a seat next to the Viceroy and the four Members of the Council joined the party.

24. After giving the toast of Her Majesty the Empress of India, the Maharaja proposed the health of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, which was very warmly received. His Highness then made the following speech which was cordially cheered :—

“YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I rise to propose the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin and to welcome them with all my heart to my Capital.

"This is the first State in Rajputana that Your Excellencies have visited this year, and this adds, if possible, to the pleasure and honor I have in welcoming you. (Applause.) Your Excellencies are aware that my father was the first Prince in Rajputana who came forward with offers to aid in the defence of the Empire. These offers were accepted, and in the year 1888 he raised the present Ulwar Imperial Service Troops. It is well known that my father took the greatest interest in this Force which from that day to this has gradually increased in efficiency; and Your Excellencies will see them on parade on the 9th instant. The practical usefulness and readiness for active service of this Force, equipped as they are with full transport, have been testified to by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief when he recently visited Ulwar; and should I ever have the chance I shall be proud and happy to lead them in the field against the enemies of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. (Applause.) I may mention that my great-grandfather the late Maharaja Baney Singh, too, showed his loyalty to Her Majesty during the Mutiny by arresting and handing over to the Government, fugitive mutineers who sought refuge in his territory, and I assure Your Excellencies that Her Gracious Majesty possesses no more loyal supporter and adherent amongst the Princes of India than myself. (Renewed applause.) The stud here, too, was established by my father, and it partly supplied remounts to the 1st Lancers, as well as transport in part to both the Imperial Service Corps. The Dufferin Hospital was established by my father, and has recently been greatly improved by the addition of an operating room and of extra wards, which latter Her Excellency Lady Elgin has graciously consented to open and allow of their being called the Lady Elgin Wards. The Ulwar Hospital also is now in course of enlargement, and a much needed want will soon be supplied. I trust my guardian, Mr. Manners Smith, who is leaving me soon for England, will enjoy his furlough; and I thank him specially for the great care and attention he devoted to me during my illness. (Applause.) Since the arrival here of my sincere friend Major Jennings, he has shown personal affection towards me, and I am greatly thankful to him for the sound advice he has ever been ready to give me, and the deep interest he has always taken in my welfare. My only regret is that he is shortly to bid us good-bye. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink health, long life and prosperity to their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Elgin."

25. His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and said :—

"YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—We are greatly indebted to the Maharaja for the kindly words which he has spoken and for the welcome which he has given to us on our entrance to the first State we have visited in Rajputana. It would be easy, I think, to be eloquent by anticipation, and I have no doubt that it will be easy to be eloquent when I have seen, in regard to the interest and pleasure of a tour in Rajputana: a tour which cannot fail to be interesting both on account of the history, which is to be remembered, of the scenery which we shall view, and of the representatives of a gallant and royal race whom we shall meet. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, I have seen suggestions that at this moment I ought to be elsewhere. I do not take any exception to these suggestions. I do not resent them in any way. I regard them indeed as not altogether unfriendly and I can safely say that I have carefully weighed and considered the arguments they contain. But what I should like to point out is that it is not a light matter to set aside a tour of

this description. The tour of the Governor-General has been one of his regular functions for a very long time since the days when if he left Calcutta on a journey of this description, he probably had to be absent for a year or so, and was accompanied by an escort of several regiments. We are able now, owing to the universal peace which prevails throughout the Empire of India and owing to the greater facilities of travel, to accommodate our retinue in a few railway carriages and to pass very rapidly from one place to another. But I venture to say that it is of no less importance now than it was then that the representative of the Supreme Government should show himself, and should be known to some extent in all parts of the country. No doubt, as I have said, we can pass through the country more rapidly, but, on the other hand, there are ever increasing demands of administrative work which tie my colleagues and myself to our office tables and to the Council Chamber for at least ten months out of twelve; and therefore it comes to this, that if we do not carry out a tour at the time at which we have arranged to carry it out, that tour must be definitely set aside, because, as you are aware, the period of office of a Viceroy is five years, and such is the extent to which the dominions of the Queen-Empress have now reached in India that it takes a very carefully pre-arranged plan to enable him to visit each part of, or most of the important places in, Her Majesty's dominions during his term of office. Therefore I venture to say that if a tour is abandoned by the Viceroy, it comes to putting aside a definite duty which Her Majesty has entrusted to him. (Applause.) I say then that this going on tour is no whim, to be undertaken and put down at pleasure. It is a definite duty to be performed, and not to be put aside except for good reasons. And therefore the question arises: are there any reasons at the present moment why it should be set aside? Well, I had an opportunity a short time ago of expressing an opinion on the situation and on the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained and which, no doubt, are entertained to some extent with reason, with regard to a great part of India. What I ventured to impress upon those who heard me upon that occasion was that it was necessary to be exceedingly cool and deliberate, and not to be hasty in our judgment. At the present moment I see nothing yet to alter my opinion, and what I preach that I wish to practise. (Applause.) Nay, more, the reports which have reached me since that time have not been altogether unfavourable. I parted only yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and I cannot ascertain from him that as yet any real necessity for relief works has arisen in his province, and that means that no acute distress prevails there at the present moment. In the same way I am in constant communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces who stands in the fore-front of this battle, and only yesterday I received from him a telegram which was of a distinctly re-assuring character. (Applause.) There can be no doubt that the advances which we have made for the sinking of Kucha wells, and the suspension of revenue to which we have agreed, have put heart into the people, and that they are facing the position in a manner that deserves the greatest credit and gratitude from us. (Applause.) They are industriously preparing the land for the crops which ought to be sown at this moment, and we have every reason to hope and believe that if rain should be vouchsafed to us during the next few weeks, the area that will be seriously affected by distress in the North-West Provinces will be very much more restricted than is commonly supposed; and in any case the Lieutenant-Governor informs me that no less than forty per cent. of the area of the rabi crop will be sown and will yield something, he cannot say exactly

how much, in all cases, but will yield something throughout his province. And then comes in his telegram a very significant addition, for he says, 'In the other alternative our arrangements are complete.' (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the justification for my going on tour. (Applause.) I remember well, a long time ago, receiving a bit of advice from a relative of mine, one of the best men of business I ever knew, and he said, 'If ever you are put in a position to carry on a big work, if you have good and capable Lieutenants, do not try to do their work as well as your own, for you may rely upon it that if you attempt to do both you will fail in both.' Now I venture to say that at the present moment the provinces likely to be affected by distress, and the provinces of India generally, are in the hands of men as capable as any that ever administered those provinces, and I think I am better not interfering with their work. (Applause.) But I have one thing also to add and that is that every one of these friends of mine—for I think I can claim all as my friends, and they know what I mean, are aware that if the time should ever come when my aid, sympathy and personal presence will be useful to them, they have only to let me know and I shall be there. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have perhaps to apologise for speaking what are rather matters of business on an occasion of this kind, but they are matters of such engrossing interest that I felt sure you would not object. I said at the beginning that I had to thank the Maharaja for the kindness of his welcome and for the words which he has spoken. I wish, before concluding, to congratulate him on the manner in which he has spoken and on the way in which he has begun to perform the duties which fall to him as the Ruler of his State. (Applause.) The Maharaja has found these duties to fall upon him at a comparatively young age, an age at which they do not fall upon every one; but I think I am entitled to say to him that he has my warm sympathy in the matter, for in that I can also speak from experience. The Maharaja has spoken in a manner which is worthy of his name and of his race of the Imperial Service Troops of which this State has much right to be proud, and I am sure that he has said nothing which he will not be willing to carry out in action if and when the time should come; and that he is ready to take the command of them in peace or in war if need should be. (Applause.) I am sure that it must be a satisfaction to those here who have taken an interest in the Maharaja to see him coming forward as he has on this occasion. It shows that he is not neglecting the opportunities for acquiring knowledge which have been given to him, and if I may venture upon a little bit of advice as an old man to a younger, I would ask him to persevere in the course he is wisely pursuing at this moment; and I think I can promise that if he will pursue industriously in the acquirement of that knowledge which alone qualifies a man to undertake all the great functions which a Ruler of a Native State must perform, and to perform them, as I am sure his abilities will enable him to perform them well and earnestly. Then I should venture to prophesy that he will rank second to none of his race in the love of his people in the days that are to come. Ladies and gentlemen, I give you 'the Health of the Maharaja.'"

26. Major Jennings, in returning thanks, on behalf of the Maharaja, said:—

"I rise at the special request of His Highness to return thanks for the kind and gracious way you have drunk his health, and as I am soon about to quit Ulwar with Your Excellency's permission, I will make a few remarks which will not detain you long. Since 1892, when His late Highness the Maharaja Mangal

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Singh died, this State has been administered by a Council of Regency, under the supervision and guidance of the Political Agent. This Council consists of Thakurs Mangal Singh and Gopal Singh and Munshi Balmokand Das and Shaikh Wajid Ali, and I beg to express my most cordial thanks to all and each of these gentlemen for the ready advice and assistance I have always received from them, while I would specially notice the excellent work Munshi Balmokand Das has done and is doing for the State. (Applause.) As regards irrigation and the impending scarcity, owing to want of rain, brings forcibly to our minds the importance of this work. I may say that in the last few years many new bunds have been made and old ones repaired, while several designs for new ones are now under consideration. Mr. MacDonald, the State Engineer, who has done so much for Ulwar, is quite alive to the necessities of the case, and I can say and do say with full confidence, being myself an Engineer, that this State is in safe hands as regards its Engineering Department, while I beg to render him my best acknowledgment for the willing assistance I have received from him on all occasions. (Applause.) I wish, too, to mention the Lady Dufferin Hospital alluded to by His Highness, and the excellent work done in Ulwar by our Lady Doctor Miss Dissent, who is a *persona grata* here and devoted to her work. In conclusion I have only to assure His Highness that I fully reciprocate the kindly sentiments he has expressed towards me, while I cannot but feel sad in bidding him good-bye as also my many friends in Ulwar in which State I take and always shall take the very deepest interest. One thing more to-day, His Highness and myself had hoped that His Excellency would have shot a tiger. Well, the tiger was there but he had the bad taste to go away from instead of towards His Excellency." (Applause.)

27. After dinner there was a display of fireworks and the party then drove to the Residency.

28. On the 9th November 1896, the Maharaja sent up his trained horses and ponies who are taught to perform many quaint antics, and his cart drawn by a pair of black bucks. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the depôt for horses bred by the State.

29. On the morning of the 9th, His Excellency inspected the Imperial Service Troops on parade which was commanded by His Highness in person and expressed his satisfaction at the efficiency of the troops.

30. Her Excellency Countess of Elgin visited the Dufferin Hospital and was pleased to declare the wards recently constructed as opened and permit them to be henceforth called after her name.

31. In the afternoon His Highness the Maharaja was "At Home" at the Bani Bilas Palace, where His Excellency the Viceroy and party witnessed the musical ride performed by a detachment of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

32. Their Excellencies and suite left Ulwar for Ajmere by a Special Train at 10 P.M.

The departure being private, it was announced the following morning by a salute of 31 guns.

Part III.

Ramliia Horse and Cattle Fair.

Dates and situation of the Fair.

33. The Fair was held on the same ground as last year from 7th to 16th October 1896.

Facilities afforded.

34. With a view to encourage horse and cattle dealers and breeders, the same facilities were afforded by the State as those in the preceding year, *viz* :—

(a) No tax was imposed on horses and cattle brought to the Fair.

(b) Grass, fire-wood, pegs, earthenware, &c., were supplied free of cost as under :—

Grass	..	..	.. 10 seers per animal.
Wood	..	..	.. 2 seers per man.
Earthen pots and pegs	..	..	.. according to requirements.

Water-supply.

35. Arrangements were made for an ample supply of water at the Fair by means of the Seli Sedh Canal which passes right through the Fair ground.

Construction of new wells.

36. In addition to the two wells already existing in the Fair ground, five more wells were constructed during the year.

Bazars.

37. Shops of a temporary nature were erected by way of a bazar and the rates at which grain, &c., were sold, were fixed and published every morning, for the convenience of the visitors.

Dispensary.

38. A temporary Dispensary was erected at the Fair and one Hospital Assistant with medicines, &c., was deputed to be present there day and night.

Sanitation.

39. Movable latrines were placed at suitable distances from the Fair and a sufficient staff of Sweepers, Bhishties, &c., was engaged to keep the latrines, the bazars and horse and cattle lines, &c., clean and tidy. No disease of any kind was reported during the Fair.

Police arrangements.

40. Special Police arrangements were made for the occasion and the result was that no crime of any consequence was reported at the Fair. The only two cases reported were those of thefts valued at Annas 2 and Rs.14-4-0. In both cases the thieves were arrested and brought to justice. The property stolen was also recovered and restored to the complainants.

Delivery of letters at the Fair.

41. With a view to the speedy delivery of letters to the visitors at the Fair, Transport carts were supplied to the postal peons to carry the Dâk to the Fair ground twice a day soon after the arrival of the Up and Down Mail Trains.

Camp for Officers.

42. A camp was pitched for the officers visiting the Fair, at the Ghoraphair ground and messing arrangement was made for them.

43. The horses were arranged in lines equi-distant from one another to the west of the road leading to the Seli Sedh Lake and were divided into five squares as follows :—

Horse and Cattle Lines.

- (1) Squares A, B and D were reserved for horses from foreign territories.
- (2) Square C for Ulwar Jagir horses.
- (3) Square E for Ulwar Zamindari horses.

The cattle and camels were arranged in similar lines on the other side of the road.

44. With a view to the accurate registration of horses and cattle brought to the Show, a number of clerks with requisite printed forms and registers were posted at the four entrances to the Fair ground. These clerks were alternately on duty day and night.

Registration of Horses and Cattle.

45. The horses and cattle brought to the Show were at once registered at the gate through which they passed and the owner was furnished with a certificate of entry as also with a list of articles he was allowed free from the State. On entering the ground, they were classified according to the classes specified for prizes.

Classification of Animals.

Horses and Cattle gathered at the Fair.

46. The following is a list of horses and cattle which gathered at the Fair :—

A.—HORSES.				No.	No.
<i>Class I.</i>					
Horses and mares fit for riding and driving purposes	..			57	
Remounts	..	..	..	232	
Young stock fit for British Cavalry	..	..	..	19	
					308
<i>Class II.</i>					
Branded mares	..	..	..		41
<i>Class III.</i>					
Geldings	..	..	..		25
<i>Class IV.</i>					
Colts and fillies	..	..	..		165
<i>Class V.</i>					
Ponies for Transport	..	..	..		131
<i>Class VI.</i>					
Mules and Pony mares	..	..	..		43
					<hr/>
			Total	..	713
					<hr/>
B.—CATTLE, &C.					
<i>Class VII.</i>					
Riding and Pack camels	..	..	..		119
<i>Class VIII.</i>					
Cart and Plough bullocks	..	..	..		584
<i>Class IX.</i>					
Cows	..	..	..		821
					<hr/>
			Total	..	1,524
					<hr/>
			GRAND TOTAL	..	2,237
					<hr/>

Aggregate prices of Animals sold.

47. The aggregate prices of the animals sold at the Fair are quoted below :—

					Rs.
(a) Horses	..	..	..	..	26,348
(b) Cattle	..	..	..	..	6,551
					<hr/>
			Total	..	32,899
					<hr/>

The highest and the lowest prices at which Horses were sold at the Fair.

48. The highest price at which a horse was sold at the Fair was Rs.415 and the lowest Rs.50.

Regiments represented and the number of Horses purchased by them

49. The following Regiments were represented at the Fair and the number of remounts purchased is shown against each name:—

Name of Regiment.	No. of remounts purchased.	Amount paid.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.
1. 14th Bengal Cavalry ..	24	5,545	231
2. 2nd Punjab " ..	21	5,363	255
3. 4th Bengal " ..	8	2,435	304
4. Ulwar I. S. Lancers ..	8	2,005	250
5. 1st Bengal Cavalry ..	6	1,460	423
6. Deoli Irregular Force ..	4	626	156
7. Bhurtpore I. S. Cavalry ..	4	977	244
8. 3rd Punjab Cavalry ..	2	650	325
9. Gwalior Cavalry ..	2	130	65
Total ..	79	19,191	243

Prizes.

50. A sum of Rs.1,500 was allotted by the Durbar to be given away in prizes.

Judging Committee.

51. The Judging Committee consisted of—

(1) Major R. H. Jennings ...	...	...	President.
(2) Colonel Lamb ...	...	...	} Members.
(3) Captain Weller ...	...	...
(4) Veterinary-Captain Hagger ...	...	...
(5) Captain Luck ...	...	...
(6) Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmokand Das ...	...	...	Hony. Secretary.

Prizes awarded.

And the following prizes were awarded:—

Class	I	..	..	..	..	..	Rs
"	II	..	..	..	..	..	347
"	III	..	..	..	..	..	140
"	IV	..	..	..	..	..	42
"	V	..	..	..	..	..	183
"	VI	..	..	..	..	..	27
"	VII	..	..	..	..	..	43
"	VIII	..	..	..	..	..	64
"	IX	..	..	..	..	..	110
Special prizes	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
							78
						Total	1,061

52. The silver medal, presented by the Civil Veterinary Department for the Ulwar Horse Show, was awarded by the Judging Committee to the best brood mare of the Ulwar State Stud.

Silver Medal.

Ramlila Fair.

53. With a view to give an impetus to the Horse and Cattle Show, the Ramlila Fair was started this year. It commenced on the 2nd and closed on the 16th October 1896.

The object and dates of the Fair.

54. A large enclosure was erected on the Fair ground for the purpose. Seats were arranged for ladies and gentlemen on a raised platform adjoining the enclosure to witness the performances.

Arrangements for seats.

55. The Ramlila being a religious performance, there was a very large gathering at the Fair almost every day. The number of people gathered on the 15th October 1896, is estimated at over 40,000 souls. Every thing went off smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the general public.

The highest number of spectators.

CHAPTER II.

Constitution of the State Council.

1st January 1896 to 31st December 1896.

56. Shaikh Wajid Ali, a Member of the State Council, breathed his last on the 30th December 1896. In him the State has lost a valuable officer who had served in different capacities for over 30 years.

Demise of Shaikh Wajid Ali.

57. The following table shows the number of cases instituted in, and disposed of by, the State Council during the year as compared with figures of the preceding year :—

Disposal of judicial appeals.

Number.	Description of cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Pending at the close of the year.
					Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Settled by arbitration.	By mutual settlement.	Transferred to other courts.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	
1	Revenue appeals ...	41	269	310	12	122	13	...	15	47	47	256	54
2	Civil appeals ...	21	71	92	2	44	4	2	12	8	2	74	18
3	Criminal appeals ...	13	50	63	1	40	6	...	...	3	5	55	8
4	Applications for revision of Civil cases ...	5	90	95	1	81	3	2	4	...	1	92	3
5	Applications for revision of Criminal cases ...	26	138	164	6	78	16	...	1	42	9	152	12
6	Appeals against the order of the Municipal Committees ...	...	52	52	2	25	6	...	2	14	...	49	3
7	Octroi appeals ...	..	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
8	Appeals of Nazul cases ...	4	10	14	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	9	5
	Total ...	110	684	794	29	395	49	4	34	114	66	691	103
	Figures for 1895 ...	168	849	1,017	65	553	80	20	18	141	30	907	110

58. The figures given below show the amount of Vernacular work done by the Council in the disposal of reports, papers and miscellaneous cases, &c., received from the various departments on the administrative and executive sides during the year, as against those of the preceding year.

Vernacular Office.

Years.

1895

1896

Number of papers issued.

42,303

52,312

59. The receipts and issues of papers in the English Office of the Council for the years 1894 and 1895 are given in the subjoined table :—

English Office.

Description.	1895.			1896.		
	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.
Receipts ...	1,816	...	1,816	2,493	...	2,493
Issues ...	1,447	2,346	3,793	2,027	3,854	5,881
Total ...	3,263	2,346	5,609	4,520	3,854	8,374

CHAPTER III.

Jagirs.

60. The number of Jagir holdings continued the same as last year, *viz.*, 128 consisting of 201 $\frac{1}{8}$ villages, besides 170 bighas of land in other villages.

Jagir holdings,

61. The Jagirdars furnished 876 horses for the service of the State as usual; of these 82 were Khasa. The remaining horses were detailed for State service alternately for six months; *viz.*, one-half from 1st March to 31st August; and the other half from 1st September to end of February. For want of grass in the district, the Jagir horses were, as a special case, sent back to their villages in the latter portion of the year, and the horsemen were required to discharge their duties on foot.

Jagir Horses,

62. An annual inspection of these horses is held, when those that are found unserviceable are rejected. Thirty-seven new horses were admitted, in place of those cast, during the year.

Inspection of Jagir Horses.

63. Six Tikai Jagirdars died during the year and their rightful heirs succeeded them paying Rs.1,150 to the State as Nazrana at the usual rate of Rs.50 per horse. Seventeen minor Jagirdars died during the year and their respective heirs were allowed to succeed them. These have to pay no succession fees (Nazrana).

Death and succession of Jagirdars.

64. The Jagir of Dholapilas continued under the management of the Court of Wards during the year; while that of Saleta was made over to the Jagirdar at his request.

Jagirs under the management of the Court of Wards.

65. Twenty-four Jagir cases were pending from last year and 570 were instituted during the year, making a total of 594. Of these, 577 were disposed of, leaving 17 at the close of the year.

Jagir cases.

Loans, &c.

66. The table below shows the amount of loans, &c., due by the Jagirdars :—

Particulars.	Arrears due by Jagirdars at commencement of the year.	Demand for the year under report.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fees on succession ...	7,193	2,952	10,145	1,751	8,394
Loans, &c., due by Jagirdars ...	94,402	26,515	1,20,917	6,303	1,14,614
Cesses on Jagirs ...	5,300	14,627	19,927	14,595	5,422
Total ...	1,06,895	44,094	1,50,989	22,559	1,28,430

67. Kishen Singh and Bhur Singh, who were sent to the Mayo College, Ajmere, in 1894, continued their studies during the year.

Education of the Jagirdars' sons at the Mayo College.

CHAPTER IV.

Military Department.

Part I.

Imperial Service Troops.

Staff Office.

Staff Officer,

68. Major Debi Singh continued to hold the post of Staff Officer during the year.

Expenditure.

69. The following table shows the expenditure in the Staff Office during the year as compared with that in the previous year:—

Number.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pay	6,873	8,065	
2	Stationery	371	317	
3	Stores	264	238	
4	Miscellaneous	605	185	
	Total	8,113	8,805	

Imperial Service Cavalry and Infantry.

Strength of the Forces.

70. At the commencement of the year the total strength of all ranks of Cavalry and Infantry was 600 and 1,020 respectively. During the year 64 recruits were enlisted in the Cavalry and 51 men were discharged. Forty-four recruits were enlisted in the Infantry and 43 men were discharged.

Detail of the strength.

71. The detail of the total strength of both the Regiments at the close of the year is given below:—

CAVALRY.			INFANTRY.		
Number.	Particulars.	Amount.	Number.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Commanding Officer	150	1	Commanding Officer	150
1	Captain	100	1	Captain	90
1	"	90	1	"	80
2	"	80 each	1	Adjutant	60
2	Resaldars	70 "	4	Subedars	70 each
2	"	60 "	4	"	60 "
2	Resaidars	55 "	8	Jemadars	40 "
1	Resaidar	50 "	7	"	30 "
2	Jemadars	45 "	37	Havildars	10 "
5	"	40 "	43	Naiks	9 "
55	Daffadars	12 "	914	Sepoys	8 "
35	Lance-Daffadars	8 "			
516	Sowars	8 "			
623			1,021		

Followers.

CAVALRY.			INFANTRY.		
Number.	Particulars.	Amount.	Number.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
1	Clerk	25 0	1	Band Master	200 0
1	"	15 0	1	English Clerk	15 0
1	"	7 0	1	Persian "	17 8
1	Pujari	3 0	1	" "	9 0
16	Cooks	6 0 each.	1	Teacher	10 0
8	Barbers	5 0 "	1	Pujari	5 0
16	Dhobis	4 0 "	16	Cooks	6 0 each.
1	Chowkidar	4 0	1	Carpenter	9 0
2	Khallasis	4 0 "	2	Mistries	8 0 "
9	Longas	5 8 "	1	Chowkidar	4 0
8	Jeliwalas	5 0 "	8	Barbers	5 0 "
280	Syces	4 8 "	16	Dhobis	4 0 "
			16	Water-bearers	5 0 "
			1	Mochi	6 0
			4	Syces	4 8
			10	Sweepers	4 0
				<i>Band followers.</i>	
				Allowance to clerk	1 0
			1	Bhishti	4 0
			1	Khallasasi	5 0
			1	Mistri	8 0
344			84		

Medical Staff.

CAVALRY.			INFANTRY.		
Number.	Particulars.	Amount.	Number.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
1	Native Doctor	80 0	1	Hospital Assistant	126 0
1	Hospital Assistant	68 0	1	" "	68 0
1	Compounder	10 0	1	Compounder "	10 0
1	"	8 0	1	" "	7 0
1	Dresser	6 0	1	Dresser	5 0
1	Bhishti	4 8	1	Bhishti	4 8
1	Dhobi	4 8	4	Doli Bearers	4 8 each.
4	Doli Bearers	4 8 each.	1	Servant	4 8
1	Barber	4 8	1	Sweeper	4 8
1	Sweeper	4 8			

72. The following monthly allowance was given to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of both the Regiments during the year under review :—

CAVALRY.			INFANTRY.		
Number.	Particulars.	Amount.	Number.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
1	Commanding Officer	75 0	1	Commanding Officer	50 0
1	Adjutant	15 0	1	Quarter-Master	4 0
1	Quarter-Master	5 0	1	Havildar Major	5 0
8	Kot Duffadars	2 0 each.	8	Kot Havildars	2 0 each.
8	Pay "	4 0 "	8	Pay "	4 0 "
1	Drill "	4 0	1	Bugle Major	5 0
8	Trumpeters	1 0 "	3	Color Havildars	2 0 "
1	English Clerk	12 0	1	Drill "	4 0
1	Band Master	30 0	1	" Naik	2 8
1	Cook	2 0	1	Band Havildar	4 0
1	Dhobi	2 0	1	" Allowance	52 8
			1	Armourer	5 0

72a. An increase of Rs.5 was allowed to the English Clerk, and an allowance of Rs.2 each to one Dhobi and one Cook of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

Increase of pay allowed.

73. An increase of Rs.8 each was allowed to the two Vernacular Clerks of the Cavalry and a new clerk was appointed for the Regimental Stores on Rs.7 per mensem.

74. Captain Natha Singh, Commanding Officer of the Imperial Service Infantry, was allowed an allowance of Rs.50 per mensem, and the Band allowance was raised from Rs.40-8 to Rs.52-8 during the year.

Appointment of a Mistri in the Infantry.

75. One Mistri was appointed in the Infantry on Rs.8 per mensem.

76. The Martini-Henry Rifles and Carbines in possession of both the Regiments were inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer of the Allahabad Arsenal and reported on favorably.

Inspection of Rifles.

77. The Annual Musketry Course of both the Regiments was very good, the average of the Cavalry being 55.58 first class shots.

Musketry Course.

78. The Ulwar Imperial Service Troops did not attend any Camp of Exercise during the year.

Camp of Exercise.

79. The result of the Rifle Meeting of both the Regiments was fair, the Cavalry having obtained Rs.118 in prizes.

Rifle Meeting.

80. Subedar Abbas Ali was sent from the Infantry to attend the Musketry Class at Meerut and stood first in his class.

Musketry Class.

81. The interior economy and discipline of both the Regiments were good.

Discipline.

81a. Out of the total number of all ranks of Cavalry and Infantry there were respectively 65 and 121 Non-Residents of the State in both the Regiments.

Non-Residents.

82. The classification of both the Regiments according to caste is given in the following table :—

Caste distinction.

CAVALRY.				INFANTRY.			
Particulars.			Number.	Particulars.			Number.
Rajputs ...	...	...	229	Rajputs ...	...	...	229
Mohamedans ...	...	...	265	Mohamedans ...	...	...	213
Brahmins ...	...	...	30	Brahmins ...	...	...	153
Gujars ...	...	...	9	Gujars ...	...	...	167
Ahirs ...	...	...	4	Ahirs ...	...	...	101
Minas ...	...	...	7	Minas ...	...	...	53
Jats ...	...	...	4	Jats ...	...	...	39
Chelas ...	...	...	39	Chelas ...	...	...	35
Other Hindus ...	...	...	26	Christian ...	...	...	1
				Other Hindus ...	...	...	30
Total ...			613	Total ...			1,021

83. Colonel Mellis, the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, inspected both the Regiments and was much pleased by the work done by all concerned.

Inspection of Troops by the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

84. The Hospitals are in good condition. The health of the Regiments was generally good during the year, and the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

Hospitals.

85. At the commencement of the year there were 589 horses and 16 camels in the Imperial Service Lancers. Forty-seven horses were cast and 14 horses and one camel died during the course of the year, leaving a balance of 528 horses and 15 camels. Forty-three horses were purchased at a cost of Rs.14,341-2-0 and 4 were given from the State Stud; thus making a total of 575 horses and 15 camels at the end of the year.

Horses and Camels.

86. The tables below show the expenditure incurred on both the Regiments during the year as compared with that preceding it.

Expenditure.

Imperial Service Lancers Account.

Number.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pay of Officers	16,405	15,922	
2	Ditto Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	60,134	60,228	
3	Pay of Followers	17,634	18,954	
4	Good conduct pay	7,873	8,094	
5	Feed of horses	40,364	56,163	Includes cost of feeding camels.
6	Purchase of horses	6,752	16,014	
7	Uniform	7,598	7,703	
8	Repairs to uniform	2,300	4,696	
9	Accoutrements ... ..	...	2,604	Cost of purchase of gold belts for Officers.
10	Cost of cleaning accoutrements	1,608	1,742	
11	Horse equipment	425	4,534	Purchase of blankets, tail cutters, herfis, and brushes.
12	Camp equipment	113	...	
13	Line gear	1,995	3,041	Purchase of Tobras.
14	Stationery	288	250	
15	Arms	738	2,541	The increase is due to the purchase of new Lances.
16	Forge fund	4,363	3,960	
17	Targets	194	349	
18	Cartridges	1,622	...	
19	Band	23	2,910	Purchase of band instruments.
20	Camp of Exercise	924	7,062	Charges incurred in the Camp of Exercise at Gadhu in 1894 have been shown in this year's account.
21	Prizes	529	417	
22	Travelling expenses	131	100	
23	Feed of recruits	474	401	
24	Bhatta	2,118	...	
25	Transport	27,830	31,323	Due to dearness of provisions.
26	Hospital	2,697	4,040	This increase is chiefly due to the price of English medicines purchased in 1895 having been shown in this year's account, also to the extra diet sanctioned.
27	Pensions	285	429	
28	Miscellaneous	1,362	1,498	
	Total	2,06,779	2,54,975	

Imperial Service Infantry Account.

Number.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pay of Officers	15,996	16,291	Increase due to the allowance given for the Camp of Exercise at Agra.
2	Ditto Non-Commissioned Officers and men	86,322	89,050	
3	Pay of Followers	5,274	5,564	
4	Good conduct pay	13,660	14,977	
5	Uniform	12,719	12,708	
6	Repairs to uniform	728	100	
7	Free uniform	229	348	
8	Accoutrements ... ..	...	3,126	Purchase of gold belts for Officers.
9	Cost of cleaning accoutrements	189	322	
10	Equipment ... ..	...	10,046	Purchase of blankets, water-proof sheets, &c.
11	Horse equipment	85	...	
12	Camp equipment	149	...	
13	Feed of recruits	110	143	
14	Stationery	202	282	
15	Signalling equipment	455	...	
16	Repairs to equipment	115	...	
17	Armourer's tools	157	...	
18	Cartridges	4,088	6,958	
19	Gymnastic	337	...	
20	Prizes	100	385	
21	Bhatta	208	...	
22	Camp of Exercise ... ..	...	3,994	
23	Cleaning lines	1,000	...	
24	Compensation for land	723	...	
25	Targets	423	663	
26	Travelling expenses	216	485	
27	Band instruments	2,222	3,730	
28	Transport	22,367	33,785	Vide explanation given in the Imperial Service Infantry Transport account.
29	Hospital	2,979	4,839	Purchase of European medicines and extra diet allowed.
30	Pensions	2,808	2,772	
31	Miscellaneous	765	1,004	
	Total	1,74,626	2,11,572	

Transport.

87. At the commencement of the year, there were 208 ponies and 54 mules in the Cavalry Transport. During the year under review 14 ponies were cast and 10 ponies and one mule died, leaving a balance of 184 ponies and 53 mules. Nineteen mules and 4 ponies were purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,333 and 2 ponies were given from the State Stud, making a total of 190 ponies and 72 mules. ...

88. There were 148 ponies and 41 mules in the Infantry Transport at the commencement of the year. During the year 8 ponies were cast, 4 ponies were transferred to the Khas Tavela and 3 ponies and one mule died, leaving a balance of 133 ponies and 40

mules. Eight ponies and 6 mules were purchased at a cost of Rs.2,216 and 4 ponies were given from the State Stud. The total number at the close of the year was 145 ponies and 46 mules.

89. In addition to the mules and ponies, there were at the commencement of the year 37 bullocks and 2 buffaloes in the Cavalry Transport, and 3 bullocks and 2 buffaloes in the Infantry Transport, as against 40 bullocks and 2 buffaloes in the former, and 3 bullocks and 2 buffaloes in the latter in the preceding year. Out of the 39 animals in the Cavalry and 5 in the Infantry, 9 bullocks died and 2 buffaloes were either lost or cast, leaving 29 in the former, and 4 in the latter at the close of the year.

Transport Carts.

90. The number of Transport Carts remained the same as last year, namely, 93.

Establishment.

91. The following establishment was maintained for both the Cavalry and Infantry Transports during the year :—

CAVALRY.					INFANTRY.				
Num- ber.	Particulars.			Pay.	Num- ber.	Particulars.			Pay.
				Rs. a.					Rs. a.
1	Cart driver	on	...	4 8	1	Resaldar	...	on	35 0
12	Ditto	at	...	4 0 each.	3	Jemadars	...	at	10 0 each.
2	Gowals	"	...	4 0 "	1	Jemadar	...	on	8 0
27	Bhishties	"	...	5 0 "	1	Duffadar	...	"	6 0
2	Ditto	"	...	4 0 "	1	Veterinary Hospital Assistant	"	...	15 0
	Allowance to Syces	"	...	1 0 "	1	Clerk	...	"	10 0
27	Sweepers	"	...	4 0 "	1	Bullock cart driver	"	...	4 0
					2	Mochis	...	at	5 0 "
					2	Farriers	...	"	6 0 "
					2	Bhisties	...	"	4 8 "
					3	Beldars	...	"	3 0 "
					1	Sirdar driver	...	on	6 0
					48	Drivers	...	at	6 0 "
					40	Ditto	...	"	5 0 "
					5	Ditto	...	"	4 8 "
					5	Ditto	...	"	4 0 "
					3	Sweepers	...	"	3 0 "
71					120				

92. The following enhanced establishment was entertained in the Infantry Transport during the year :—

1	Resaldar	..	..	..	..	on	Rs. 35
1	Jemadar	..	..	..	..	"	8
1	Duffadar	..	..	..	..	"	6
1	Veterinary Hospital Assistant	..	..	..	..	"	15
31	Drivers	..	..	..	..	pay ranging from Rs.4 to Rs.6.	
2	Farriers	..	..	..	..	at	6 each.
3	Sweepers	..	..	..	..	"	3 each.

93. The following comparative statements show the expenditure on the Cavalry and Infantry Transports during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Cavalry Transport Account.

Serial No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pay	7,121	7,371	
2	Purchase of ponies	4,583	3,333	
3	Feed of ponies	14,775	18,506	Due to dearness of provisions.
4	Line gear	939	1,372	Do. purchase of Palans.
5	Purchase of carts	380	...	
6	Miscellaneous	32	741	Do. purchase of Pakhals and Charas.
	Total	27,830	31,323	

Infantry Transport Account.

Serial No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pay	4,380	7,838	The increase is due to the enhanced establishment and expenses in connection with the Camp of Exercise at Agra.
2	Purchase of animals	1,888	2,216	
3	Feed of animals	9,695	13,319	Includes feed of animals at the Camp of Exercise.
4	Line gear	158	7,030	Due to purchase of Shools, Blankets, Palans, Iron Pegs, Tobras, &c.
5	Equipment	135	2,017	Turpentine, slings and canvas wickets were purchased.
6	Repairs to equipment	142	554	
7	Cleaning of equipment ... ..	...	153	
8	Stationery	14	37	
9	Travelling expenses ... ..	...	147	Remount party expenses.
10	Uniform ... ..	...	35	Uniform for the newly appointed Resaldar.
11	Purchase of carts	5,906	35	
12	Veterinary Hospital ... ..	...	162	
13	Miscellaneous	49	242	
	Total	22,367	33,785	

Part II.

Irregular Forces.

94. Bakhshi Thakur Surtan Singh had, owing to constant illness, to retire from the service on pension in March 1896, and Thakur Ganga Singh was appointed Bakhshi of Irregular Forces on a salary of Rs.200.

95. The expenditure of the Bakhshigari Office during the year amounted to Rs.5,583 against Rs.5,674 in the previous year.

96. The subjoined table gives the strength and the constitution of the army during the State official year Sambat 1952 (1895-96) as compared with that of the previous year, together with the actual cost during these two years :—

Number.	Particulars.	Men.		Guns.		Horses.		Camels.		Bullocks.		Cost.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
												Rs.	Rs.
1	Artillery, Horse ...	96	99	4	4	45	44	...	...	5	5	12,716	14,100
2	Artillery, Fort ...	150	147	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,742	9,623
3	12 Irregular Cavalry Regiments.	1,266	1,193	...	...	721	645	177	176	95	100	1,27,420	1,37,896
4	Naqdi Risala ...	131	129	...	...	120	121	...	...	...	...	22,945	23,448
5	Infantry Bakhtawar Paltan.	440	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,904	37,193
6	Khas Chowki ...	118	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,419	12,177
7	29 Fort garrisons ...	1,503	1,386	286	286	7	5	...	...	...	...	78,103	75,198
8	Irregular companies including pensioners.	716	719	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	35,771	34,642
9	Zamburaks or Camel Guns.	54	59	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	...	2,997	2,899
	Total ...	4,474	4,360	349	349	913	835	257	256	100	105	3,36,017	3,47,176

97. The question of re-organization of the Irregular troops has engaged the attention of the Council for the last three years. Several matters involving rather delicate issues, specially the hereditary nature of services in these forces, had to be carefully considered, and this has delayed the completion of the scheme. These forces, with the exception of the Bakhtawar Paltan and the 2nd Lancers, were for the most part ill-paid and badly equipped. By the arrangements now brought into force, the number of men, more especially in the Forts and the Local Risalas, has been considerably reduced, and the scale of pay has been so revised as to enable the men to keep their body and soul together.

Constitution of the Irregular Forces.

98. The Irregular Forces of the State consist of :

- (a) 2nd Lancers.
- (b) Bakhtawar Paltan.
- (c) Local Risalas.
- (d) Forts.
- (e) Field Artillery.
- (f) Garrison Artillery.
- (g) Khas Chowki.
- (h) Zamburaks or Camel Guns.
- (i) Miscellaneous Beras (or Companies).

(a)—*Second Lancers.*

Second Lancers.

99. This is a troop maintained specially for
Orderly duties both in the station and out in camp
during tour season.

It formerly consisted of—

99 Strong.

46 Followers.

145

entailing a monthly cost of pay only of Rs.889-8-0 as below :—

					Rs.	Rs.
1	Resaldar on	..	..	..	90	90
1	Resaldar "	..	..	..	20	20
4	Dafladars @	..	..	..	9 each	36
5	" "	..	..	..	8 "	40
1	Sowar on	..	..	..	8	8
73	" @	..	..	..	6 each	438
6	" "	..	..	..	5 "	30
7	" "	..	..	..	4 "	28
1	" on	..	..	..	3	3
99	" "	..	..	..	Total	<u>693</u>

FOLLOWERS.

					Rs.	a.	p.
37	Syces	..	..	..	146	8	0
9	other followers	..	..	..	50	0	0
46				Total	196	8	0
145				GRAND TOTAL	889	8	0

100. In 1894, the 2nd Lancers were brought nearly on a level as regards number of men and followers with one troop of regular Cavalry, thereby affecting a decrease in the pay of Rs.143-8-0, exclusive of cost of purchase and up-keep of reduced number of horses.

101. The present strength is as follows :—

Men					Rs.	Rs.
1	Resaldar on	..	..	..	90	90
1	Resaldar "	..	..	..	20	20
1	Kote Dafladar on	..	..	..	12	12
3	Dafladars @	..	..	..	9 each	27
4	" "	..	..	..	8 "	32
60	Sowars	..	..	..	6 "	360
70				Total		<u>541</u>

FOLLOWERS.

35	Syces @ Rs.4 each	..	..	..	140	
12	Followers	..	..	..	65	
47				Total	205	
117				GRAND TOTAL	746	

(b)—*Bakhtawar Paltan.*

102. The Police Force of the State being numerically as well as physically weak, all the important places in the Station are guarded by the Bakhtawar Paltan.

103. A Committee was formed in 1896 to report—

- (1) How the overworked Bakhtawar Paltan could be relieved of some of their Station duties.
- (2) How their duties could be carried on ; and
- (3) Whether it was necessary to increase the strength of the Paltan.

104. The Committee proposed that 65 men should be withdrawn from the different posts and that 58 men should be added to the present strength thus raising the total to 500 strong. This proposal was agreed to by the Council and was accordingly carried out.

105. The following statement shows the comparative strength of the Bakhtawar Paltan as it stood before the formation of the Committee and as it at present stands :—

Strength of the Force before the formation of the Committee.	Rate.	Pay.	Present strength of the Paltan.	Rate.	Pay.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1 Commanding Officer on ...	140	140 0 0	1 Commanding Officer on ...	140	140 0 0
1 Adjutant ...	50	50 0 0	1 Adjutant ...	50	50 0 0
4 Subedars, pay varying from	18 to 20	76 0 0	4 Subedars, pay varying from	18 to 20	76 0 0
4 Jemadars, " " "	12 to 15	54 0 0	4 Jemadars, " " "	12 to 15	54 0 0
58 Non-commissioned officers, pay varying from	5-8 to 10	353 8 0	58 Non-commissioned officers, pay varying from	5-8 to 10	353 8 0
354 Men ... at	5 each	1,770 0 0	412 Men ... at	5 each.	2,060 0 0
20 Bandsmen, pay varying from	5 to 10	108 0 0	20 Bandsmen, pay varying from	5 to 10	108 0 0
442 Total ...	...	2,551 8 0	500 Total ...	...	2,841 8 0
22 Followers ...	...	99 8 0	24 Followers ...	...	107 8 0
464 GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,651 0 0	524 GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,949 0 0

Net increase : men 58, followers 2 ; cost Rs.295 per mensem.

(c)—*Local Risalas.*

106. There are altogether 12 Local Risalas in the State of which one is called *Nagdi-ka-Risala* which is on a Silahdari system, viz., the Sowars are paid in cash for the up-keep of horses, &c., and are required to keep their own horses.

107. These Risalas were in a wretched condition. The number of men and horses in each Risala was different from one another ; they were very badly equipped : there was no uniformity in the pay of officers and men, the latter being for the most part ill-paid and the condition of horses was far from satisfactory.

108. The following statement will show in detail the number of officers men, horses, &c. :—

- (a.) At the time of His late Highness' death, (1892.)
- (b.) Under the present scheme.

Particulars.	Resaldars.	Naib Resaldars.	Daffadars, &c.	Sowars.	Followers.	Horses.
At the time of His late Highness' death (1892)	11	11	45	794	550	791
Under the present scheme ...	12	12	52	660	546	772
Difference ...	+1	+1	+7	-134	-4	19

It will be seen from the above that 134 sowars, 4 followers, and 19 horses have been reduced.

109. For each Risala there should be one Resaldar and one Naib Resaldar, and as one Resaldar and one Naib were short in 1892, the vacancies have since been filled up, hence the increase.

110. The increase of 7 Daffadars, &c., is due to uniformity having been observed in the number of officers in all the Risalas.

111. With the exception of Risala Naqdi, the strength of each Risala has now been fixed as follows :—

Resaldar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Naib Resaldar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kote Daffadar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Daffadars	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sowars	..	..	..	..	..	50
Syces, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	33
Other followers	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total					..	105

112. The rate of pay has been arranged as follows :—

Resaldar to receive Rs.25 per mensem to start with, rising by gradual promotions to Rs.50 per mensem.

Naib Resaldar to begin with Rs.10 per mensem, rising by gradual promotions to Rs.15 per mensem.

Kote Daffadar to receive Rs.8 per mensem.

Daffadars to receive " 6 to 8 " "

Sowars " " " 4 to 5 " "

N.B.—The number of Sowars drawing Rs.5 in each Risala would, in no case, exceed half the total number, and no Sowars would be allowed more than Rs.4 to begin with.

The pay of the Mutsaddi or Urdu clerk has been fixed at Rs.10 per mensem.

Salotri's pay would be fixed according to individual qualifications.

Farriers to receive Rs.4 rising to Rs.6 according to qualifications :—

Nakkarchi	..	..	..	..	Rs. 4 to 5 per mensem.
Longa	..	..	..	..	" 4-8 " "
Syces	..	..	..	..	" 3-8 " "
Jarrah or Surgeon	..	..	..	..	" 5 to 6 " "
Bhishti	..	..	..	..	" 4-8 " "
Camel man	..	..	..	..	" 3 and 1 seer flour daily.
Gowal	..	..	..	..	" 2 and 1 " " "

113. Several officers and men who have for years past been in receipt of more pay than has now been prescribed will be allowed to continue to receive it for their life, or until further orders, as any reduction in their pay now would cause dissatisfaction.

114. As a mark of distinction the Resaldars would, as heretofore, be allowed the privilege of retaining the services of a barber, a Farrash and a Khas Bardar on Rs.3 each as their personal attendants.

115. An inspection was held of all the officers and men of all the Risalas, and persons found unfit for work were pensioned off.

116. The number of horses and mares in each Risala has been fixed as follows :—

Stallions	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mares	..	..	..	..	..	54
Nakkara horse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nishan horse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Laggi horse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..				..	59

117. Mares are being substituted for horses already in the Risala, the intention being that a sufficient number of mares, not required for out-door work and fit for breeding purposes, should be set apart for breeding mules and horses required for State purposes.

This system has, since its introduction, worked well, and promises to be a profitable concern.

118. The strength of the Risala Naqdi and the pay of officers and men have been fixed as follows :—

Risaldar	..	..	..	..	1	Rs. 60 per mensem.
Naib Risaldar	..	..	..	..	1	" 40 " "
Jemadar	..	..	..	..	1	" 30 " "
Line Major	..	..	..	..	1	" 20 " "
Pay Daffadar	..	..	..	..	1	" 20 " "
Daffadars	..	..	..	..	5	" 18 each "
Sowars	..	..	..	..	110	" 15 " "
Followers	..	..	..	..	7	Varying from Rs.4 to Rs.18 per mensem.
Total	..				127	

119. Hitherto a Risala was called after the name of its Resaldar. It has now been arranged to call it after the name of the place where it is stationed for duty.

120. It may be noted here that the Sowars in the different Risalas perform the duties of the mounted Police, throughout the district, and a sufficient number of them are told off to watch the different grass preserves in the State

121. The following uniform will be allowed to each man in the Risala every year :—

Red pagris	..	..	..	..	..	2
White coats	..	..	..	..	..	2
Red Kamarband	..	..	..	..	..	2
White drill trousers	..	..	..	..	..	2

A warm coat would be provided for each man during the cold weather.

122. A monthly deduction of 4 annas will be made from the pay of each Sowar for the purpose. Any extra cost incurred therein will be paid by the State.

123. A set of rules have been framed for the guidance of Risaldars regarding feed, treatment of diseases and gear of horses, &c., leave, rights of heirs, transfer of Risalas from one place to another and their duties, preparation of registers and regular inspection of Risalas, &c.

(d)—Forts.

124. There are altogether 31 Forts in the State. The men, besides guarding the Forts, perform a number of other miscellaneous duties. There was no uniformity in their pay which varied from Rs.20 to Rs.1-8 a month.

125. The subjoined statement gives the number of officers, men and followers :—

(a) At the time of His late Highness' death (1892.)

(b) Under the present scheme.

Particulars.	Kiladars.	Naib Kiladars.	Men.	Followers.	Total.
1. Number at the time of His late Highness' death (1892) ...	27	8	1,311	328	1,674
2. Under the present scheme	27	8	965	305	1,305
Decrease ... ..	...	...	346	23	369

126. It will be observed that the total number of officers and men exclusive of followers in 1891 was 1,346, and that the strength now fixed is 1,000, making a reduction of 346 men. The reduction effected in the number of followers is 23. Thus there has been a total reduction of 369 men in the Forts.

127. The scale of pay of officers and men was heretofore very irregular: it has now been arranged to fix their pay in even rupees and annas. For instance, a man, drawing more than Rs.3 and less than 3-8, has had his pay fixed at Rs.3-8. In the same way, a man, drawing more than Rs.3-8 and less than Rs.4, had his pay fixed at Rs.4; and so forth.

The pay of Kiladar varies from Rs.10 to Rs.60 and that of Naib Kiladar from Rs.5 to Rs.15.

The pay of men has been fixed as follows :—

(a) Those who are strong and fit for all sorts of duties would receive Rs.4 or Rs.5 per mensem, while

(b) Those who are a bit old and fit only for guarding the Forts would be given Rs.3 or Rs.3-8 per mensem.

128. The number of men in each grade will gradually be arranged as follows :—

1st grade, 284 men, @ Rs. 5 each per mensem.	
2nd " 281 " " " 4 " " "	
3rd " 200 " " " 3-8 " " "	
4th " 200 " " " 3 " " "	

129. Those men who are at present in receipt of more than Rs.5 per mensem will continue to draw the same pay as they are now getting during their lifetime or until further orders. On the death of any such person, his heir or any other person who will be appointed in his place will not be given more than Rs.5 per mensem, it being the maximum pay allowed under the present scheme.

130. It has further been decided that men from the Imperial Service Troops who are declared unfit for further service in the Regiments will ordinarily be admitted to the Forts in the 3rd or 4th grade. The vacancies in the first and 2nd grades will, as a rule, be reserved for the rightful heirs of the Killa Sepoys and other claimants.

131. More than one-third of the total number of men in the Killas perform out-door duties in the shape of orderlies, guards, office peons, &c., in different departments of the State.

132. As most of the Forts are in urgent need of repairs, it has been arranged that a sum of Rs.2,500 should be allotted annually for repairs as follows :—

					Rs.
Ulwar Fort .. .. .	..	..	..	..	700
Rajgarh „ .. .	..	..	..	..	300
Other „ .. .	..	..	..	..	1,500
Total					2,500

133. The following uniform will be allowed to each of the Fort sepoys for one year :—

White Angarkhas	..	..	..	..	2
Red Pagris	..	..	..	..	2
Red Kamarbands	..	..	..	..	2
Drill trousers	..	..	..	..	2

A thick Angarkha will be given extra during the cold weather.

134. The same rule as regards deduction of pay of Sowars in the Risalas to cover uniform expenses apply to Killas as well.

135. A set of rules have been framed for the guidance of Killadars and their Naibs.

(e)—Horse Artillery.

136. The strength of this force and the scale of pay were fixed after due consideration by His Highness the late Maharaja Mangal Singhji Bahadur in 1889 as follows :—

				Rs.	Rs.
1	Commanding Officer on	..	..	70	70
2	Jemadars @	..	..	20 each	40
1	Quarter Master on	..	..	17	17
1	Havildar Major on	..	..	17	17
4	Havildars @	..	..	13 each	52
52	Men @	..	..	9 „	468
15	Followers	..	..	..	85
25	Syces	..	..	..	113
101	Total			..	862
	Horses	..	..	45	
	Bullocks	..	..	6	

137. The strength of the Artillery Force will, in future, be reduced to the following minimum :—

				Rs.	Rs.
1	Commanding Officer on	..	..	.. 70	70
2	Jemadars @	..	..	.. 20 each	40
1	Quarter Master on	..	..	.. 17	17
3	Havildars @	..	..	.. 13 each	39
45	Men @	..	..	.. 9 "	405
13	Followers	..	..	..	74
18	Syces	..	..	..	84
83			Total	..	729
	Horses	..	..	.. 32	
	Bullocks	..	..	.. 4	
	Net decrease.				
Men.	Horses.	Bullocks.	Monthly cost of pay.		
18	13	2	Rs.133		

138. The reduction in the number of men will be effected gradually, the vacancies not being filled up till the minimum strength is attained.

(f)—*Garrison Artillery.*

139. The following comparative statement shows the total strength as maintained at the time of His late Highness' death and as it stands at present under the new scheme :—

Year.	Officers.	Men.	Followers.	Total.	Monthly pay.
Number at the time of His late Highness' death (1892) ...	18	122	21	161	Rs. 864
At the close of the year 1896 ...	18	110	22	150	803-8
Difference ..	...	-12	+ 1	-11	-60-8

(g)—*Khas Chowki.*

140. This force consists mainly of Rajputs of good family, and their duties are analogous to those of a Body Guard.

141. The present strength is as follows :—

112 Men	..	..	..	Rs.770 per mensem.
8 Followers	..	..	..	" 41 " "
120		Total	..	811

It has been decided under the present scheme to reduce the number by 20 and fix the total strength including followers at 100 men.

(h)—*Zamburaks or Camel Guns.*

Camel Guns.

142. The former as well as the present strength is shown below :—

	Men.	Monthly pay.
Former strength..	.. 62	Rs.271
Present strength..	.. 59	" 262
Net decrease	.. 3	" 9

(i)—Miscellaneous Beras (Companies).

143. The following is a comparative statement of the establishment employed in the Miscellaneous Beras (Companies) and no further reduction in them appears to be possible at present :—

Number.	Name of Bera.	HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA'S TIME (1891.)					PRESENT SCALE.					
		Officers.	Sepoys.	Followers.	Total.	Monthly pay.	Horses.	Officers.	Sepoys.	Followers.	Total.	Monthly pay.
						Rs. a. p.						Rs.
1	Sowars of Nawab Kamdar Khan...	...	14	...	14	210 0 0	14	...	14	...	14	210
2	Biradri of Minas ...	...	3	1	4	15 0 0	...	...	3	1	4	15
3	Naqdi Sultan Singh —	...	22	2	24	104 11 0	...	...	16	1	17	76
4	Naqdi Bahadur Singh	...	18	2	21	96 8 0	...	1	12	2	15	74
5	Barchi Bardars ...	...	44	2	46	183 0 0	...	...	50	2	52	235
6	Bār Dars ...	...	14	1	15	61 0 0	...	...	15	2	17	71
	Total	...	115	8	124	670 3 0	14	1	110	8	119	701

144. To summarise the above, the following net reductions have been effected in the total strength of the Irregular troops of the State :—

Number.	Name of Irregular Force.			DECREASE OF MEN AND HORSES UNDER PRESENT SCHEME.		INCREASE OF MEN AND HORSES UNDER THE PRESENT SCHEME.		REMARKS.
				Men.	Horses and Bullocks.	Men.	Horses and Bullocks.	
	1	2nd Lancers	28	
2	Bakhtawar Paltan...	...	...	...	...	60	...	
3	Local Risalas	...	...	129	19	...	...
4	Forts	...	...	369	...	...	...
5	Horse Artillery	...	...	18	15	...	...
6	Garrison Artillery	...	...	11	...	...	...
7	Khas Chowki	...	...	20	...	...	...
8	Zamburaks	...	...	3	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous Beras	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	583	34	60	...	

	Men.	Horses and Bullocks.
Net decrease	523	34

CHAPTER V.

Finance and Accounts.

Financial year. 145. The Financial year in Ulwar commences on the 1st September.

The annexed statement of receipts and disbursements of the State therefore embraces the period commencing from 1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896.

Opening balance. 146. The year opened with a balance of Rs.68,62,309 as detailed below :—

				Rs
(a)	Government papers	..	..	43 50,000
(b)	Bank Deposits ..	..	..	1,45,968
(c)	Cash balance in Fort ..	..	..	20,07,500
(d)	„ „ „ Treasury ..	..	..	3,58,841
			Total	68,62,309

147. The receipts were estimated at Rs.27,31,600, but the actual income came up to Rs.26,75,370, showing a decrease of Rs.56,230 which is attributable to the prevailing scarcity. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs.29,84,418.

Investment in Government Paper. 148. Rupees 9,05,800 were, during the year, invested in Government Promissory Notes, from the reserve balance in the Ulwar Fort. Including the value of Government Promissory Notes already in deposit, the total investment amounts to Rs.52,55,800. The purchase of the Government paper cost Rs.1,04,705.

Closing Balance. 149. The balance in hand at the close of the year was :—

				Rs.
(a)	Government papers	..	..	52,55,800
(b)	Bank Deposit ..	..	..	72,124
(c)	Cash in Fort ..	..	..	10,00,000
(d)	„ „ Treasury	..	..	2,25,336
			Total	65,53,260

Statement of receipts and disbursements, 150. The subjoined table gives in detail the actual receipts and disbursements of the State for the year ending 31st August 1896 as compared with the Budget Estimates of the same year.

Number.	RECEIPTS.			Number.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Particulars.	Estimates for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.		Particulars.	Estimates for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
I.	REVENUE—	Rs.	Rs.	I.	ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—	Rs.	Rs.
	1. Land Revenue—				1. Political Agency ...	35,000	35,966
	(a) Arrears ...	37,000	15,131		2. Council of Regency ...	35,000	36,846
	(b) Current Revenue...	20,37,000	20,03,497		Total ...	70,000	72,812
	Total ...	20,74,000	20,18,628	II.	EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH HIS HIGHNESS'S EDUCATION.	62,000	1,20,559
	2. Gardens and Canals—			III.	REVENUE—		
	(a) Gardens ...	17,000	15,871		1. Revenue Office ...	13,700	12,935
	(b) Canals ...	18,000	13,025		2. Tehsils ...	55,000	57,072
	Total ...	35,000	28,896		3. Fees to Lambardars ...	59,700	58,171
	3. Tribute and Cesses—				4. Kanungoes ...	9,500	9,344
	(a) Tribute from Jagirdars.	3,000	3,000		5. Patwaris ...	31,500	31,018
	(b) Cess from Jagirdars	15,000	14,353		6. Remissions ...	3,500	2,877
	Total ...	18,000	17,353		7. Gardens ...	33,000	35,911
	4. Miscellaneous ...	4,000	3,112		8. Canals ...	1,800	2,949
II.	FORESTS AND GRASS—			IV.	FINANCE—	2,07,700	2,10,277
	1. Camel-grazing ...	1,800	1,721		1. Accounts Office ...	8,200	7,723
	2. Sale of Bamboos ...	2,500	2,285		2. Treasury ...	4,500	4,002
	3. Do. Fuel, &c ...	5,500	4,435		Total ...	12,700	11,725
	4. Farohi and Grass Cess ...	32,000	50,451	V.	SETTLEMENT	65,000	58,793
	5. Bagar-bach ...	300	271	VI.	JUDICIAL—		
	Total ...	42,100	59,163		1. Appellate Court ...	5,500	5,276
III.	JUDICIAL—				2. Civil Court ...	9,500	11,470
	1. Revenue fees ...	3,000	3,162		3. Criminal Court ...	9,000	10,744
	2. Civil Court fees ...	21,500	18,329		4. Police Superintendents.	7,500	6,504
	3. Stamps ...	14,000	15,545		5. Thanas ...	55,000	54,276
	4. Fines ...	17,000	13,365		6. Jail ...	23,800	23,120
	5. Sale of unclaimed property.	500	469		Total ...	1,10,300	1,11,390
	6. Talbana ...	6,200	5,294	VII.	PALACE EXPENDITURE—		
	7. Jail ...	3,000	2,696		1. Kitchen ...	13,000	15,107
	Total ...	65,200	58,860		2. Mahin Raola ...	19,000	20,220
IV.	EXCISE—				3. Khawas Chelas ...	26,000	26,281
	1. Abkari ...	12,800	12,081		4. Deorhi Khas ...	9,500	9,487
	2. Drugs ...	10,500	7,898		5. Toshi Khana ...	45,000	31,755
	Total ...	23,300	19,979		6. Library ...	2,300	2,417
V.	SALT TREATY PAYMENT ...	1,25,000	1,25,000		7. Palki Khana ...	5,000	4,074
VI.	NAZOOOL ...	4,500	4,164		8. Mashal Khana ...	700	677
VII.	IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS RECEIPTS.	3,000	8,295		9. Armoury ...	2,500	3,719
VIII.	POST OFFICES ...	3,500	4,350		10. Bartan Khana ...	2,000	1,401
IX.	SCHOOLS ...	21,000	20,781		11. Wrestlers ...	500	516
X.	DISPENSARIES ...	20,000	19,973		12. Ice pits... ..	1,600	1,647
XI.	ADVANCES—				13. Miscellaneous ...	1,400	1,309
	1. Taccavi ...	20,000	8,934	VIII.	STABLES, CARRIAGES, &c.		
	2. Miscellaneous ...	80,000	67,936		1. Khas Tavela ...	42,000	55,272
	Total ...	1,00,000	76,870		2. Baggi Khana ...	38,000	36,634
	Carried over ...	25,38,600	24,65,424		3. Breeding Stud ...	50,000	39,170
					4. Horse Depot ...	25,000	26,222
					5. Horse Dispensary, Civil,	2,000	2,822
					6. Elephants ...	45,000	40,871
					7. Rath Khana ...	28,000	31,399
					8. Carts ...	12,000	15,470
					9. Camels ...	22,000	23,338
					Total ...	2,64,000	2,71,198
				IX.	IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS—		
					1. Staff Office ...	10,000	8,805
					2. (a) Cavalry ...	2,07,000	2,15,223
					(b) Transport ...	31,000	31,323
					(c) Hospital ...	3,700	4,040
					(d) Forge Fund ...	4,000	3,960
					(e) Pensions ...	300	429
					Total ...	2,46,000	2,54,975
					3. (a) Infantry ...	1,78,000	1,70,176
					(b) Transport ...	45,000	33,623
					(c) Hospital ...	3,500	4,839
					(d) Horse Dispensary,	200	162
					(e) Pensions ...	2,800	2,772
					Total ...	2,29,500	2,11,572
					Carried over ...	14,05,700	14,59,776

Number.	RECEIPTS.			Number.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Particulars.	Estimates for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.		Particulars.	Estimates for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
	Brought forward ...	25,38,600	24,65,424		Brought forward ...	14,05,700	14,50,776
XII.	INTEREST—			X.	IRREGULAR FORCES—		
	1. On Government Papers, ...	1,52,000	1,52,274		1. Bakhshigari ...	6,000	5,583
	2. On Advances ...	2,000	1,877		2. Field Artillery ...	13,000	14,100
	3. On arrears of Land Revenue.	1,500	253		3. Garrison Artillery ...	10,000	9,623
	Total ...	1,55,500	1,54,404		4. Fort Garrison ...	78,500	75,198
XIII.	MISCELLANEOUS—				5. Cavalry ...	1,49,000	1,37,896
	1. Stone Quarries ...	4,000	6,112		6. Khas Chowki ...	12,000	12,177
	2. Iron Furnaces ...	1,200	927		7. Bakhtawar Paltan ...	35,000	37,193
	3. Nazarana on death of Jagirdars.	500	993		8. Risala Naqdi ...	23,000	23,448
	4. Savings of pay ...	16,000	17,299		9. Camel Guns ...	3,500	2,899
	5. Fine on Establishment, ...	500	309		10. Irregular Companies, ...	15,500	15,358
	6. Refunds ...	300	9,029		11. Pensions ...	20,300	19,284
	7. Cattle Farm ...	5,000	5,973		Total ...	3,65,800	3,52,759
	8. Miscellaneous ...	10,000	14,900		Total IX & X ...	8,51,300	8,28,111
	Total ...	37,500	55,542	XI.	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—		
					1. Buildings ...	1,93,300	2,49,001
					2. Roads ...	85,200	87,118
					3. Bunds ...	1,24,400	1,06,149
					4. Workshops ...	28,100	30,221
					5. Establishment ...	29,200	28,127
					6. Miscellaneous ...	16,800	18,806
					Total ...	4,77,000	5,19,422
				XII.	NAZOOOL ...	4,500	3,753
				XIII.	COMMISSARIAT ...	7,600	7,508
				XIV.	TENT AND CLOTHING—		
					1. Tent and Clothing ...	40,000	32,092
					2. Farash Khana ...	25,000	38,849
					Total ...	65,000	70,941
				XV.	WORKSHOPS—		
					1. Chapper Bandi ...	11,000	5,517
					2. Garh Kaptani ...	3,000	2,922
					3. Bagar ...	5,500	12,775
					Total ...	19,500	21,214
				XVI.	POST OFFICES ...	4,000	3,929
				XVII.	SCHOOLS ...	43,500	43,345
				XVIII.	CIVIL HOSPITALS ...	40,000	45,890
				XIX.	CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS, ...	83,000	92,770
				XX.	GIFTS AND REWARDS—		
					1. On Marriages ...	5,000	1,053
					2. On Deaths ...	2,000	786
					3. Other Rewards ...	8,000	4,516
					Total ...	15,000	6,355
				XXI.	ADVANCES—		
					1. Miscellaneous ...	80,000	88,887
					2. Taccavi ...	20,000	44,846
					Total ...	1,00,000	1,33,733
				XXII.	CIVIL PENSIONS ...	13,000	14,536
				XXIII.	MISCELLANEOUS—		
					1. Purchase of Promissory Notes.	20,006	1,04,705
					2. Shikar Khana ...	17,500	16,977
					3. Festivals ...	600	673
					4. Imtiazis ...	20,000	19,378
					5. Kabishurs ...	900	894
					6. Vakils ...	8,000	9,244
					7. Newspapers ...	600	461
					8. Cattle Farm ...	8,000	8,835
					9. Iron furnaces ...	300	258
					10. Stone Quarries ...	1,000	948
					11. Guests ...	10,000	4,370
					12. Munshi Khana ...	1,600	1,634
					13. Miscellaneous Clerks ...	700	728
					14. Miscellaneous ...	30,000	47,882
					Total ...	1,19,200	2,17,487
	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,31,600	26,75,370		GRAND TOTAL ...	27,68,800	29,84,418

CHAPTER VI.

Revenue.

Part I.

Land Revenue.

1st January to 31st December 1896.

151. Pandit Brij Nath, Deputy Collector, continued to be in charge of this Deputy Collector. department throughout the year.

152. The subjoined table shows the rainfall, throughout the State, during the year under report as compared with that in the previous year :—

Number.	Names of Tehsils.	1894-95.		1895-96.		DIFFERENCE.	
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Ulwar	14	90	15	68	+0	78
2	Rajgarh	17	40	13	58	-3	82
3	Thana Ghazi	24	39	21	20	-3	19
4	Bansur	11	24	13	13	+1	89
5	Behror	16	74	13	72	-3	2
6	Mandawar	10	93	14	55	+3	62
7	Kishengarh	11	71	13	71	+2	...
8	Tijara	8	80	7	13	1	67
9	Ramgarh	10	53	10	81	+0	28
10	Gobindgarh	11	51	10	82	-0	69
11	Kathumar	15	4	10	43	-4	61
12	Lachhmangarh	15	61	14	9	-1	52
	Total	168	80	158	85	-9	95
	Average	14	7	13	24	-0	83

153. The rainfall registered in the State during the year was a little below the figures of the previous year, which were nearly half of those of the year preceding it.

154. Owing to scanty rainfall, a very small area of land was brought under cultivation during the Rabi. Even where seed was sown in Barani land, it did not grow for want of rain.

155. The produce of Chahi land was, however, good, and this helped to relieve the agriculturists, more specially owing to high prices prevailing in the Bazar.

156. The following table compares the area brought under cultivation in the Rabi, Sambat 1952, with that in the preceding year :—

Number.	Description of Land.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference
		Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
1	Chahi	175,288	178,262	+2,974
2	Dehri or Abi	45,427	33,861	-11,566
3	Barani	203,735	162,344	-41,391
	Total	424,450	374,467	-49,983

157. The above figures will show that there was a decrease of 49,983 bighas of land in the area brought under cultivation during the Rabi as compared with that in the previous year.

158. The monsoon set in very late and the seed could not, in a very large area, be sown at the proper time. The heavy rains in the latter part of July and the beginning of August caused the tanks to overflow and did considerable damage to the crops. Then there was a break in the monsoon, and the standing crops suffered considerably for want of water. The crops on lands irrigated by wells was, however, good, and in some of the Northern Tehsils the produce of Bajra was plentiful. Thus the worst effects of the scarcity were, to a certain extent, averted.

159. The following table shows in detail the proportion in which the chief Kharif crops were grown during the year :—

Number.	Grain.						Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.	Difference.
1	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	46,911	65,482	+18,571
2	Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	314,519	411,669	+97,150
3	Jawar	...	...	...	...	...	170,480	115,703	-54,777
4	Masina	...	...	...	...	...	182,597	234,940	+52,343
5	Gwar Chari	...	...	...	...	...	22,771	31,358	+8,587
6	Makka	...	...	...	...	...	22,800	22,649	-151
7	Hemp	...	...	...	...	...	758	1,988	+1,230
8	Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	1,795	1,614	-181
9	Sesamum	...	...	...	...	...	7,043	11,581	+4,538
10	Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	61	179	+118
12	Sugar-cane	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	663	-407
13	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	697	-313
14	Gwar	...	...	...	...	...	39,696	68,281	+28,585
15	Chari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	140	665	+525
	Total						811,651	967,469	+155,818

160. The prices of food grains and other commodities prevailing in the Ulwar Bazar during the year are shown in the following table :—

Name of Month.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JOWAR.		BAJRA.		GRAM.		MAIZE.		GHI.		SALT.		MOTH.	
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	1st Quality.		2nd Quality.		Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.
					Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.														
January ...	14	2	17	9	6	10	10	0	17	10	15	10	19	11	19	2	1	7	12	8	16	9
February ...	12	11	16	2	6	10	10	0	17	0	15	0	18	14	18	...	1	7	12	8	16	13
March ...	13	1	17	2	6	10	10	0	18	0	16	8	16	14	18	15	1	7	12	8	15	8
April ...	13	12	18	0	6	10	10	0	16	8	15	8	16	11	18	2	1	6	12	8	15	8
May ...	13	11	17	8	6	10	10	0	15	9	15	0	16	8	15	15	1	5	12	8	15	8
June ...	13	7	16	9	6	10	10	0	14	3	13	0	16	5	15	15	1	5	12	9	15	15
July ...	13	7	15	14	6	10	10	0	14	3	14	0	16	1	15	6	1	5	12	8	14	12
August ...	13	2	16	4	6	10	10	0	16	0	14	0	16	1	15	6	1	6	12	8	14	15
September ...	13	5	15	0	6	10	9	0	13	11	13	0	13	0	14	2	1	6	12	8	14	0
October ...	10	15	9	14	6	8	8	3	10	14	9	15	9	14	11	11	1	5	12	8	10	6
November ...	8	4	9	11	6	5	6	12	10	11	9	9	9	11	11	11	1	6	12	10	10	0
December ...	8	3	9	8	5	13	6	10	10	0	9	5	9	10	10	14	1	9	12	8	9	7
Average for 1896 ...	12	0	14	15	6	8	9	3	14	8	13	6	14	15	15	7	1	6	12	8	14	2
" " 1895 ...	17	2	21	9½	6	10	9	2½	22	15½	20	1	24	5	23	10	1	6	12	7½	22	14

161. The following comparative statement shows the demands and collections of the Sambat years 1951 and 1952 :—

Heads.	Outstanding balance on 1st September 1895.	Demand for the year 1895-96.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Total.	Balance on 31st August 1896.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,374	20,23,255	20,27,629	20,00,138	9	20,00,147	27,482
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	18,480	18,480	18,480	...	18,480	...
Total	4,374	20,41,735	20,46,109	20,18,618	9	20,18,627	27,482
Figures for 1894-95	3,353	20,86,939	20,90,292	20,85,907	11	20,85,918	4,374

162. Of the total demand of Rs.20,46,109 including the outstanding balance of the previous year, Rs.20,18,618 or 98.66 per cent. against Rs.20,85,918 or 99.79 per cent. were collected, leaving an outstanding current balance of Rs.27,482 at the close of the year.

163. The following table compares the Taccavi advances and collections for the last two years :—

Sambat Year.	Outstanding balance at the commencement of the year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Collections.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1951	78,583	11,734	90,317	21,322	68,995
1952	68,995	44,623	1,13,618	8,934	1,04,684

164. The detail of the Taccavi advanced during the year is given below :—

	Rs.
1. For construction of wells	24,649
2. „ „ bunds	125
3. „ purchase of bullocks	11,474
4. „ seeds	8,375
Total	44,623

165. By means of these Taccavi advances 14 new wells and 1 bund were constructed and 3 wells were repaired during the year.

166. Two-hundred and fifty immigrants settled in the State during the year under report against 350 in the previous year.

167. Forty-five agriculturists from Lachhmangarh, Kathumar and Thana Ghazi, emigrated to the adjoining States, owing to prevailing scarcity.

168. In addition to wood and straw allowed free from the State reserves, a sum of Rs.1,945 was given to those whose houses were destroyed by fire.

169. There was no special disease amongst cattle during the year, but a large number of them is reported to have died for want of fodder.

Part II.

Revenue Cases.

170. The following statement shows the total number of cases disposed of by the Revenue Court during the year as against those of the previous year :—

Disposal of cases by the Deputy Collector.

Number.	Particulars.	1895.			1896.		
		Judicial.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Judicial.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	Cases pending at the commencement of the year ...	154	16	170	151	18	169
2	Instituted during the year ...	3,316	4,753	8,069	3,298	5,031	8,329
	Total ...	3,470	4,769	8,239	3,449	5,049	8,498
4	Disposed of during the year ...	3,319	4,751	8,070	3,310	5,041	8,351
5	Pending at the close of the year ...	151	18	169	139	8	147

171. The cases decided by the Tehsildars on the Revenue side are shown below :—

Disposal of cases by Tehsildars.

Year.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1895 ...	748	4,434	5,182	4,623	559
1896 ...	559	3,682	4,241	3,777	464

Part III.

Gardens.

Gardens.

172. The number of State gardens remained the same as that in the previous year, viz., 79.

173. The cost of the seven gardens, mentioned in the previous reports, amounted to Rs.3,773-1-0 against Rs.3,493-12-6 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs.279-4-6, which was mainly due to the dearness of provisions. The expenditure was, as usual, debited to the garden accounts, and their produce allowed to be enjoyed by their respective holders.

174. The garden at Soronghat remained a charitable grant as usual. The sum of Rs.180 paid for its up-keep was debited to the garden accounts, while its produce was distributed to the poor.

Soronghat garden.

175. The following statements show the receipts and disbursements under this head during the year as compared with those in the previous year :—

Receipts.

Number.	Particulars.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sale of fruits and other produce	13,513 6 3	12,006 0 0	—1,507 6 3
2	Yield of Lucerne grass	3,027 2 3	2,137 12 6	—889 5 9
3	Miscellaneous income	1,027 8 0	1,102 5 3	+74 13 3
	Total	17,568 0 6	15,246 1 9	- 2,321 14 9

Disbursements.

Number.	Particulars.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pay of Establishment	18,717 0 6	19,828 8 6	+1,111 8 0
2	Commissariat charges	4,461 15 0	7,251 8 3	+2,789 9 3
3	Miscellaneous Expenses including irrigation of Lucerne field,	5,066 12 0	3,015 6 3	—2,051 5 9
4	Rup Bas garden charges	1,763 5 6	1,670 2 6	—93 3 0
5	Refunds	14 0 0	89 13 3	+75 13 3
	Total	30,023 1 0	31,855 6 9	+1,832 5 9

176. From the above statements it would appear that there was a decrease of Rs.2,321-14-9 in the receipts, and an increase of Rs.1,832-5-9 in the expenditure as compared with the figures for 1895.

177. The falling off in receipts was chiefly due to the fact that owing to scanty rainfall the Siliserh tank could not supply sufficient water for irrigation purposes, and hence the produce of the gardens was very small.

Falling off in receipts explained.

Increase in expenditure explained.

178. The increase in expenditure is attributable to the following causes :—

1. Entertainment of additional establishment for watering the gardens from wells.
2. High prices of fodder and gram, &c.
3. Transfer of certain men from the Forts to the Baghat under the new scheme.
4. Increase to the pay of certain Malis (gardeners).

179. The road-side arboriculture continued to progress as usual. Thousands of new trees of Nib, Jaman, Mangoes, Pipal, and Sisam, &c., were planted on the sides of the different roads during the year.

Road-side arboriculture.

180. The Annual Flower Show and Horticultural exhibition was held in February. Notice was circulated in all the Tehsils and it is satisfactory to note that the cultivators and gardeners in the Moffussil well responded to the call.

Flower Show.

181. Rs.428 were distributed in prizes against Rs.354-12-0 in the preceding year to the best Exhibitors as detailed below :—

Class.	Particulars.	Amount distributed.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
A.	Flowers	99	0	0
B.	English vegetables	54	0	0
C. (1)	Indian " produced by the Raj gardens..	18	0	0
(2)	" " " cultivators ..	41	0	0
D.	Grain	77	8	0
E. (1)	Fruits produced by the Raj gardens..	38	0	0
(2)	" " " cultivators ..	38	0	0
F.	Birds and animals	32	0	0
G.	Special prizes	30	8	0
Total		428	0	0

Part IV.

Canals.

182. As noticed in previous reports the three bunds, by means of which a large area of land and State gardens are irrigated, are, the Siliserh, Nadighat and Dharampura. This year, too, these bunds did not receive the usual supply of water owing to deficient rainfall, and consequently the area usually irrigated was not sufficiently watered and remissions had, accordingly, to be made to the farmers of land.

Receipts fell short of estimate.

183. The receipts fell short of estimate by Rs.3,058-1-0.

Area of land irrigated.

184. The following table shows the area watered from these bunds during the last two years :—

Number.	Names of Bunds.				Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference.
					Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.
1	Siliserh	...	...	...	2,046	2,026	—20
2	Nadighat	...	...	...	3,423	2,690	—733
3	Dharampura	...	...	...	159	300	+141
	Total	...	...	...	5,628	5,016	—612

185. The following tables show the receipts and disbursements under this head during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.

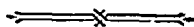
Number.	Heads.				Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	From Siliserh irrigation	...	...	...	10,754 12 6	7,334 12 0	—3,420 0 6
2	" Nadighat "	...	...	...	4,670 14 3	3,184 15 0	—1,485 15 3
3	" Dharampura "	...	...	...	159 0 0	287 5 3	+ 128 5 3
4	" land irrigated by State wells	...	...	...	1,958 13 0	1,723 13 0	— 235 0 0
5	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	547 13 6	222 0 6	— 325 13 0
6	Recovery of arrears	...	...	...	162 7 6	272 8 9	+ 110 1 3
	Total	...	...	...	18,253 12 9	13,025 6 6	—5,228 6 3

Disbursements.

Number.	Heads.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Difference.
		Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pay of Establishment	1,312 5 0	1,950 0 0	+ 637 11 0
2	Lambardari Fees	115 9 3	102 3 0	- 13 6 3
3	Miscellaneous Charges	615 11 6	1,120 2 3	+ 504 6 9
	Total	2,043 9 9	3,172 5 3	+ 1,128 11 6

186. After deducting the expenses, the net profit to the State amounted to Rs.9,853-1-3 against Rs.16,210-3-0 in the previous year.

Net profit.



CHAPTER VII.

Settlement Operations.

The Settlement Commissioner, Mr E. G. Colvin, has furnished the following notes on the working of the Ulwar State Settlement Department, during the year ending 28th February 1897 :—

187. From the beginning of the year up to early in July, Munshi Durga Parshad was in charge of the whole settlement. I paid a brief visit to Ulwar in March 1896, but not having been gazetted at that time to my present appointment, I merely made a cursory inspection of the work and gave a few directions. In July, Major Jennings, the then Political Agent, arranged for the division of the whole work into two circles, one being left under the charge of Munshi Durga Parshad, and the other being placed under Sirdar Amar Singh, whose services had been lent by the Punjab Government. This arrangement has continued up to the present time. I arrived from England and took over charge of my appointment as Settlement Commissioner, Ulwar and Bhurtpore on the 5th November 1896. The circles of the two Superintendents of Settlement were arranged as follows :—

CIRCLE I.

Munshi Durga Parshad.

Tehsil Kishengarh.

„ Tijara.

„ Mandawar.

„ Behror.

„ Bansur.

„ Thana Ghazi.

CIRCLE II.

Sirdar Amar Singh.

Tehsil Ulwar.

„ Rajgarh.

„ Lachhmangarh.

„ Ramgarh.

„ Gobindgarh.

„ Kathumar.

188. The principal work going on at the beginning of the year was the Janch and Tartib, *i.e.*, checking and arrangement of the record. It was made under the supervision of Munshi Gouri Sahai, Assistant Superintendent of Settlement. In March 1896, when I inspected the work, I noticed that progress was very slow, but no improvement seems to have been made until the arrival of Sirdar Amar Singh, who quickly completed the Tertib as regards his own six Tehsils. The work in the remaining six Tehsils had at that time scarcely been begun, and as I found it was dragging on unsatisfactorily, I re-organized the department from the 1st January 1897. Since that date considerable progress has been made, and the entire six Tehsils are now very nearly completed.

189. I devoted the cold weather to a careful attestation of the record prepared by Amins in previous years in four* out of the 12 Tehsils. A larger area than this could not be conveniently taken up, and the effects of the scarcity of rainfall last year and the consequent unstability of cultivation made it desirable to limit the operations to a not too wide area.

190. As the work proceeded, the necessity for a thorough attestation of the record became very apparent. In some villages—the record that had been prepared was fairly correct, but in others where the Amin must have been more than usually devoid of conscience, and the supervision must have been more than usually slack, the errors were very serious, and the mistakes merely in the

* Kishengarh, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh, Gobindgarh.

columns containing the names of Malik and Kashtkar were such as to show that the Amin could scarcely have gone on the field at all for the purpose of the record-writing. In 42 villages, selected at random, in the tehsils of Lachhmangarh and Ramgarh, it was found that out of 10,646 plots, there were mistakes concerning the proprietary ownership only in 2,749 plots.

191. This does not include errors arising from actual changes since the record was written, which were separately calculated. It is a calculation of the actual mistakes as to "Milkiat" made by the Amins.

192. A complete set of rules for attestation was framed and introduced. The village Patwaris were utilized, and in order to get them accustomed in a small way to the Land Record Maintenance System, which it is proposed to introduce, a form of register of mutations was prescribed, which they were made to write up simultaneously with the attestation work. A numerically strong supervising staff was also provided to keep the Patwaris on the right lines, but the material, of which this staff is comprised, is not yet such as I should like to have it. I did my best with the existing material, being reluctant to reject men who had worked for a considerable time in the State in the present "hard times," unless they were absolutely incompetent, and also finding great difficulty in obtaining better material so late in the season. I must acknowledge that many of the Munserims and Girdawars, whom I refer to, have done their best to understand and work the attestation rules properly, and some of them have really succeeded. The attestation of the four Tehsils mentioned should be finished by the end of this month or the middle of May. The out-turn of work up to 25th February is as follows:—

Name of Tehsil.	No. of villages.	Hissa Kashi and Shajra Naeab completed.	Khasra Tip completed and compared.	ATTESTATION COMPLETED BY—			REMARKS.
				Patwaris.	Girdawars or Munserims.	Sadar Munserims.	
Lachhmangarh ...	119	80	119	72	38	23	Figures not available.
Ramgarh ...	110	92	104	31	33	1	
Gobindgarh ...	49	48	49	13	10	6	
Kishengarh ...	151	90	87	...	...	...
Total ...	429	310	359	116	81	30	

I may mention that a great deal of additional labour was caused owing to the Khatonics not having been prepared beforehand.

193. The opportunity of the attestation work was used to have a complete classification of soil made in every village, a matter which had previously been much neglected. This important work I desired the two Superintendents to keep in their own hands, and the progress made up to 25th February has been as follows:—

Name of Tehsil.	Total number of villages.	Chakbandi finished.	Chakbandi remaining.	REMARKS.
Lachhmangarh ...	119	52	67	
Ramgarh ...	110	27	83	
Gobindgarh ...	49	49	...	
Kishengarh ...	151	18	133	
Total ...	429	146	283	

I may here mention that instructions were given to the Superintendents to guide them in the important matter of classifying lands as "Dehri."

194. Rules for the conduct of case-work in the Settlement Department

Case work.

formed a frequent subject of discussion between the Political Agent, the Council and myself. Eventually it was decided that certain petty cases should be decided summarily by the officers of the Settlement Department, the division being recorded in a paper provided for that purpose, to be kept with the settlement record. It was further decided that all decisions by officers of the Settlement Department, whether summary or otherwise, should be appealable to the Settlement Commissioner, whose decisions as regards matters of custom should be subject to the revision by the Political Agent and Council sitting together, and that the following kinds of cases should be heard like regular suits in a formal manner by the Superintendents of Settlement.

All such cases being removed, pending the settlement, from the jurisdiction of the Revenue Court.

Partition cases.

Cases concerning Biswadari rights.

Cases concerning Lambardari rights.

Boundary disputes.

Claims for reduction of revenue Muafidari.

In regard to these rules, I may say that while regretting the burden of Judicial work, perhaps somewhat unduly heavy, which they throw upon the shoulders of the Settlement Department, I have been very glad to meet the wishes of the Council in relieving the ordinary Revenue Courts of part of their heavy duties. Some of the cases mentioned, *e.g.*, boundary disputes and claims for reduction of revenue, fall clearly within the regular business of a Settlement Department, and for the rest there is undoubtedly great convenience in having the disposal of all suits effecting the land within the four corners of the Settlement Department itself. The progress made in the disposal of suits, as well as the institution figures, are given in the following tabular statement :—

Courts.	Instituted.	DISPOSED OF—		Pending.	REMARKS.
		Before March 1896.	From 1st March 1896 to 25th February 1897.		
Superintendent, Circle I ...	3,358	813	1,881	664	*Transferred to Circle II. 669. Decided 1,212.
Superintendent, Circle II ...	1,081	...	775	306	
Settlement Commissioner (appeals) ...	48	...	2	46	

195. With regard to appeals I may mention that a considerable number of these have been pending for a long time, and were only made over to me towards the close of the year under report (8th February 1897). I have disposed of such as have come to hand in the ordinary course, the rest (46 in all) I proposed to deal with during the approaching recess.

196. I may here mention that a set of rules for the guidance of the officers in "partition cases" have also been prepared.

197. This report should not be closed without some reference to the future and more practically to the arrangements to be made and the work to be done during the coming recess season. I have purposely made no allusion to assessment rates, crop experiments and the like, as these can be more conveniently dealt with in a separate special assessment report, and I have restricted myself to a brief history of the progress made, or rather the measures taken for the re-organization and correction of mistakes during the year. But as it seems likely that my connection with the Ulwar Settlement will, much to my regret, shortly be severed, I think I should take the opportunity of stating what were my views and intentions in regard to the work of the coming recess season.

I think then that the next six months will form the most important stage in the Ulwar Settlement. It will be remembered that the Council and the Political Agent have decided to adopt the suggestion of the Government of India to introduce a "Land Record Maintenance System." I had proposed to utilise the next six months in opening training schools, re-organizing, where necessary, the present circles of Patwaris, their duties under the proposed system in determining, with the help of the Council and the Political Agent, how their new duties should be dovetailed in with their existing duties, and last, but not least, how the existing Kanungoes should be worked into the scheme. All this requires very particular attention and care. In the Settlement Office there is also much to be done. Arrangements have to be made for the fairing of the record, attested during the last field season. As soon as assessment rates have been settled, the numerous assessment statements have to be prepared. The Wajib-ul-arz Mouzawar and Tehsilwar to be prepared. And the Muafi enquiry, which is at present under consideration, has to be set on foot, and its methods and progress carefully watched.

198. As regards the Patwaris, I have already nearly finished framing a set of Patwari rules as a preliminary draft; these rules are intended to set forth in particular their duties in regard to maintenance of land records, but at the same time to deal with their other duties also. The arrangements I propose for training schools I have already mentioned in my letter No. 226-C, dated 27th March 1897. I think that if good teachers are selected, and the attendance of Patwaris properly supervised, there is no reason why the entire establishment of Patwaris, except very old or inefficient men, should not be acquainted with practical surveying by the beginning of next cold weather. The business of keeping up their new land records, registers, &c., can only come with practice and patient steady supervision. Sir Edward Buck was of opinion that it would take about four years before one could have a staff ready to keep up land records efficiently. We may say roughly it would take three years from the beginning of next cold weather. My own idea, therefore, of the best manner of introducing the system is not to force the settlement too fast. The two can very conveniently go together, as the assessment of four Tehsils is quite enough for any one season. From October 1897 to October 1898 the assessment should be done of the four Tehsils attested this year, the record of four more Tehsils should be attested, and in all 12 Tehsils the Patwaris should be taught, as far as possible, the keeping up of the record. From October 1898 to October 1899, four more Tehsils, *i.e.*, those attested in the previous season, should be assessed, and the remaining four be attested. All the time the Patwaris' training should go on. In this manner the settlement should be quite finished and the land and record establishment efficiently organized and started in the year 1900.

CHAPTER VIII.

Nazul Department.

199. Munshi Chhuttan Lal continued to superintend this department during the year.

200. The number of Nazul cases instituted and disposed of during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is given below :—

Year.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1895	120	822	942	819	123
1896	123	868	991	868	123

201. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements under this head during the last two years :—

Number.	Receipts.	Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1896.	Disbursements.	Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1896.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sale proceeds of State property.	3,971 11 6	2,005 1 0	Pay of Establishment ...	2,316 0 0	2,220 0 0
2	Fees on sale-deeds ...	2,646 1 6	2,508 9 0	Contingencies ...	868 2 0	1,558 6 0
3	" " Mortgage-deeds...	345 5 0	655 9 0			
4	Rent of lands and houses	908 4 0	899 11 6			
5	Miscellaneous ...	274 9 3	211 5 9			
	Total ...	8,145 15 3	6,280 4 3	Total ...	3,184 2 0	3,778 6 0

202. It will be seen from the above that the net savings to the State, after payment of expenditure, was Rs.2,501-14-3, as against Rs.4,961-13-3 in the preceding year.

Net savings.

CHAPTER IX.

Registration of Documents.

203. The following documents relating to arable land were registered by the Revenue Courts during the year as compared with those in the previous year :—

Year.	Mortgage-deeds.	Sale-deeds.	Deeds-of-gift.	Deeds of co-partnership.	Deeds of division.	Deeds of release.	Deeds of agreement.	Miscellaneous deeds.	Total.	Nominal value.	Registration fees.
1895 ...	91	12	9	...	1	...	7	...	120	23,753	101
1896 ...	95	4	3	...	...	...	4	3	109	19,661	125

204. The nominal value of these documents was Rs.19,660-14-9, as against Rs.23,753-1-6 in 1895, while a sum of Rs.125-1-3 was realized on account of Registration fees as against Rs.100-14-6 in the preceding year.

Registration optional.

205. The registration of documents continued optional during the year.

CHAPTER X.

Excise.

Part I.

Abkari Department.

206. The previous contract held by Bhurji and Chandar Bhan for Rs.12,800 a year having expired on the 31st August 1896, a fresh contract for the next three years from 1st September 1896 to 31st August 1899 was granted to Chandar Bhan Bhur Singh, and Sayed Bux and Ratan Singh at Rs.12,600 a year.

207. The demand for the year was Rs.12,800, according to the terms of the contract for three years made on 1st September 1893, plus Rs.9 on account of interest for not paying the contract money on due date, total Rs.12,809. Of this sum, Rs.12,081 were recovered and paid into the Treasury, leaving a sum of Rs.728 outstanding at the close of the year.

208. The number of licensed stills in the State during the year under report was 102, against 101 in the previous year. Thirty-three licenses, against 40 in the preceding year, were issued by the contractor on payment of sums varying from Rs.280 to Rs.27. The total earnings of the contractor from this source amounted to Rs.994-5-6 per mensem, or Rs.11,932-2-0 per annum.

209. The rate at which country liquor was sold during the year was—

1st Quality	..	..	..	..	2 Bottles for a rupee.
2nd „	..	..	..	..	3 „ „ „

210. One case of illicit sale of liquor was filed by the contractors, but was dismissed for want of sufficient proof.

Part II.

Drugs.

211. The monopoly for the import and sale of drugs which was granted to Gobind Bux, Jaggan Nath and others, on 1st September 1893, for Rs.10,550 annually for three years, having expired on the 31st August 1896, a fresh contract for Rs.10,425 per annum for the next three years, with effect from 1st September 1896 to 31st August 1899, was granted to one Bhairon Bux during the year.

212. The total demand for the year being Rs.10,550, the contractor paid Rs.7,886 only, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs.2,664 at the close of the year.

License-holders. 213. The number of license-holders' shops during the year was 40 against 35 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5 shops.

License Fees. 214. The amount charged by the contractors for issuing licenses varied from Rs.1,260 to Rs 4.

Import of Drugs. 215. Drugs were chiefly imported from Jeypore, Karauli, Tonk, Bhurtpore and British territories during the year.

Rates of drugs. 216. The rates at which the principal drugs were sold to the public were:—

Poppy	..	..	..	..	@ Rs. 12 per maund.
Bhang	..	..	..	..	" " 8 " "
Charas	..	..	..	..	" " 280 " "
Opium	..	..	..	..	" " 470 " "

Illicit importation of Opium. 217. One case of illicit importation of opium was instituted during the year. The Court ordered the illicit opium to be sold and the sale-proceeds, amounting to Rs.2-2-9, was credited to the State Treasury.



CHAPTER XI.

Stone Quarries.

217a. The number of quarries remained the same as in the last year, *viz.*, eighty-one. Of these, only 59 quarries were worked, *i.e.*, 7 departmentally and the remaining 52 by contractors.

Stone quarries.

218. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements under this head for the last two years :—

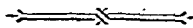
Financial results.

Receipts.

Sambat year.	Outstanding balance.	Demand for the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Balance outstanding.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1951	3,681 9 9	5,365 5 6	9,046 15 3	3,301 3 3	5,745 12 0
1952	5,745 12 0	6,805 12 0	12,551 8 0	6,655 9 0	5,895 15 0
Difference ...	+2,064 2 3	+1,440 6 6	+3,504 8 9	+3,354 5 9	+150 3 0

Disbursements.

Sambat year.	Pay of establishment.	Contingencies.	Remission on stone brought for State work.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1951	948 3 0	12 0 0	260 4 3	1,220 7 3
1952	917 10 9	12 0 0	543 9 0	1,473 3 9
Difference ...	-30 8 3	...	+283 4 9	+252 12 6



CHAPTER XII.

Iron Furnaces.

Superintendent of Iron Furnaces. 219. Dhabai Har Narain continued to superintend this department as usual.

Contract. 220. The contract for the year under report was let for Rs.1,160, against Rs.1,628 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs.468.

Receipts and Disbursements. 221. The year opened with a stock of things made of iron, worth Rs.10,921

Received from Contractors—

					Rs.
Cash ..	Rs.247 }				682
Things made of iron	" 435 }	..	..	..
Recovery of arrears	..	..	..	..	128
By sale of things in stock	..	..	..	..	322
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	..	..	759
					<u>1,891</u>
					.. 1,891
					<u>12,812</u>
					.. 12,812

Disbursements—

Pay of Establishment and contingencies	..	..	..	222
Things made over to different Departments	..	..	..	489
Sale of things in stock	..	..	..	322
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	646
				<u>1,679</u>
				.. 1,679
				<u>11,133</u>
				.. 11,133

Detail of the balance—

Cash ..	..	..	..	417
Things in stock	..	..	..	10,716
				<u>11,133</u>
				.. 11,133

Outstanding arrears. 222. The contract money, it will be observed, was not realized in full. Out of Rs.1,160 being the contract money for the year, the contractor paid in Rs.682-1-6, leaving a balance of Rs.477-14-6. Including the outstanding balance of the previous year, the total outstanding balance due by contractors amounts to Rs 9,748-12-6.

CHAPTER XIII.

Salt and Saltpetre.

223. The contract for the manufacture of saltpetre was granted for Rs.570 per annum on 1st September 1894, for a period of five years. The contractors, on account of scarcity and want of labourers, submitted their resignation on the 15th December 1896. No new salt pits were opened during the year. .

Contract of Saltpetre.

224. . Thirty-eight maunds of crude saltpetre were in stock, and 255 maunds were prepared during the year, total 293 maunds. Of these, 73 maunds of refined saltpetre were exported to Farrukhabad.

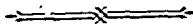
Preparation and export of Saltpetre.

225. No case of illicit manufacture of salt was reported during the year.

Illicit manufacture of Salt.

226. The Inspector of the Northern India Salt Revenue did not visit Ulwar during the year.

Inspection.



CHAPTER XIV.

Trade.

Indigo Factory and Cotton Press
and Ginning Machine. 227. The Indigo Factory at Bontoli and the Hydraulic Cotton Press and Ginning Machine at Ulwar, continued to work throughout the year.

Indigo 228. Ten thousand one hundred and twenty-seven maunds of crude indigo were prepared at the Factory, at a cost of Rs.3,139-5-0, while Rs.1,872-6-0 were spent in refining it. Thirty-eight maunds refined indigo was exported to Calcutta during the year.

Number of bales pressed. 229. Six thousand three hundred and ninety-six bales of cotton were pressed during the year, against 15,353 in the previous year. The weight of cotton pressed was 31,181 maunds, against 74,846 in the last year.

Import of Cotton. 230. Out of the cotton pressed, 18,931 maunds were brought to the press from the Ulwar district, and the remaining 12,250 maunds from foreign territories, against 53,531 maunds and 21,315 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

Gross Receipts. 231. Calculating the charge on 6,396 bales at Rs.3-4-0 per bale, the total receipts amounted to Rs.20,787, against Rs.46,522-4-0 in the previous year.

Net profit to the proprietors 232. Deducting Rs.1,998-12-0 paid as Royalty to the State at the rate of 5 annas per bale and Rs.14,391 on account of cost of making bales, purchase of coals and repairs of machinery, &c, the net profits to the proprietors may be put down at Rs.4,397-4-0, against Rs.7,855-3-0 in 1895.

Average rate of Cotton. 233. The rate of cotton varied from Rs.11 to Rs.16 per maund, against Rs.12 to Rs.18 per maund in the preceding year.

Cotton cleaned in the Ginning Machine. 234. Fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-eight maunds of cotton was cleaned in the Ginning Machine during the year.

Labourers. 235. About 350 labourers (males, females and children of 12 years old and upwards) found employment in this work during the year, against 500 in the preceding year, showing a falling off of 150. The rate of wages varied from 2 annas to 8 annas.

Import of Grain. 236. No statistics of rail-borne traffic are available in this State, but from local enquiries it appears that 98,000 maunds of grain were imported from Delhi, Nasirabad and Bhurtpore during the year.

CHAPTER XV.

Judicial Department.

Part I.

Judicial Tribunals.

Judicial Tribunals.

237. The Judicial tribunals continued to exercise the same powers as detailed in the previous reports.

238. It was noticed in the report for 1892-93 that the number of cases tried by the Criminal Court was very large, and that it was almost impossible for one officer to get through all the cases carefully. The Civil Court had, likewise, so much work in hand that it could hardly do full justice to it, the work of execution of decrees was more specially neglected. It was consequently considered desirable to strengthen the Courts and thereby to remedy the evil long complained of. Accordingly—

Appointment of an Assistant Magistrate and an Assistant Civil Judge.

(1) Pandit Har Bakhsh, a native of Ulwar, who was employed as Inspector of Schools in the Gwalior State, was, on 26th June 1896, appointed as Assistant Magistrate, with 2nd class magisterial powers, and,

(2) Babu Har Bakhsh, Head Clerk, Boundary Settlement Officer, Rajputana, was, on 30th July 1896, appointed Assistant Civil Judge, with powers to deal with money-suits up to and including Rs.50, and to dispose of all cases relating to the Execution of Civil Court decrees.

Rules and Regulations enacted.

239. The following rules and regulations were framed and introduced in the State during the year :—

(1) Brief rules for the guidance of the Criminal Courts and the Police Department.

(2) Police Regulation.

(3) Mark system rules in the Ulwar Jail.

240. A number of circulars and instructions for the guidance of the several Courts were issued from time to time, while the Code of Criminal and Civil laws is under preparation.

Circulars, &c.

241. The Courts are required to follow and observe the rules and circulars in their proceedings, and this has, to a large extent, contributed to the procedure of the Courts being brought to a systematic and sound footing.

Observance of rules.

Superintendent of Police.

242. Mr. A. D. Collis continued to act as Superintendent, State Police, during the year.

Part II.

The Court of Appeals.

243. Munshi Buta Mal continued to hold the office of District and Sessions Judge throughout the year.

District and Sessions Judge.

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Part II.

The Court of Appeals.

District and Sessions Judge.

243. Munshi Buta Mal continued to hold the office of District and Sessions Judge throughout the year.

244. The subjoined tables show the number of original cases and appeals instituted and disposed of by this Court during the year :—

Cases and Appeals.

A.—Sessions Cases.

Description of Cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Serious Cases	—	31	31	30	1
Other Cases ... ..	...	10	10	10	...
Total	...	41	41	40	1
Figures for 1895	5	28	33	33	...

B.—Criminal Appeals.

Description of Cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Appeals	4	223	227	227	...
Applications for Revision	—	47	47	47	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	270	274	274	...
Figures for 1895	31	288	319	315	4

C.—Civil Appeals.

Description of Cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Appeals of Civil Suits... ..	9	272	281	274	7
Summary Appeals	1	14	15	15	...
Applications for Revision	—	16	16	16	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	17	17	17	...
Total	10	319	329	322	7
Figures for 1895	41	343	384	374	10

D.—Suits of original Civil Jurisdiction, the subject-matter of which exceeded Rs.2,000, and Appeals of Nazul Cases.

Description of Cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Original Civil Suits	1	3	4	2	2
Appeals of Nazul Cases	2	11	13	13	...
Total	3	14	17	15	2
Figures for 1895	8	17	25	22	3

Cases specially transferred.

245. Besides the above, the cases specially made over to this Court by the Higher Court were as follows:—

Description of Cases.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal Cases ... ..	...	3	3	3	...
Civil Cases ... ..	...	15	15	15	...
Total ... ..	...	18	18	18	...
Figures for 1895 ...	1	33	34	34	...

246. Seventeen cases were pending at the commencement of the year and 662 were instituted during the year, making a total of 679. Of these, 669 were disposed of during the year, and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

Disposal of Cases.

Daily average of Cases disposed of.

247. The average number of daily disposal of cases was 2·6, against 3·08 in the previous year.

248. The result of Civil, Criminal and Nazul appeals, heard in this Court during the year, excluding four suits of original Civil Jurisdiction, the subject-matter of which exceeded Rs.2,000, and 41 Sessions cases, is shown in the following table:—

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Total instituted.	DISPOSED OF.						Pending at the close of the year.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Compromised.	Remanded for re-trial.	Total.	
Criminal Court.	Criminal Appeals	227	136	20	45	3	23	227	...
	Cases specially made over for trial	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Applications on Revision Side	47	16	12	14	...	5	47	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	277	155	32	59	3	28	277	...
Civil Court.	Civil Appeals	281	145	35	47	5	42	274	7
	Summary Appeals	15	12	1	...	...	2	15	...
	Cases specially made over for trial	15	6	3	3	3	...	15	...
	Applications on Revision Side	16	4	2	5	...	5	16	...
	Miscellaneous	17	15	...	2	...	...	17	...
	Total	344	182	41	57	8	49	337	7
Re-venue Court.	Nazul Cases	13	10	...	2	...	1	13	...
	GRAND TOTAL	634	347	73	118	11	78	627	7

249. Thus in 11·6 per cent. of cases disposed of, the orders passed by the Lower Courts were modified; in 18·8 cases they were reversed, and in 55·3 cases they were confirmed by this Court.

250. Four original Civil Suits, the subject-matter of which exceeded Rs.2,000, were instituted: of these, one was decreed, one dismissed, and two remained pending at the close of the year.

Original Civil Suits.

Result of Appeals against the order of the Judicial Officer.

251. The following statement gives, in detail, the result of appeals from the orders of this Court disposed of by the Higher Court :—

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Compromised.	Remanded for re-trial.	Dismissed for default.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.
District and Sessions Judge.	Sessions Cases	15	12	1	1	...	...	...	14	1
	Appeals	108	64	5	5	1	5	12	92	16
	Cases specially made over for trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Applications on Revision Side	12	9	2	...	...	1	...	12	...
	Total	135	85	8	6	1	6	12	118	17
	Appeals of Civil Cases	142	85	6	3	19	7	3	123	19
	Summary Appeals	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
	On Revision Side	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Cases specially made over for trial	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Miscellaneous	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Suits the subject-matter of which exceeded Rs.2,000	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1
	Total	159	98	6	3	20	7	4	138	21
Nazul cases		13	3	1	2	...	...	2	8	5
GRAND TOTAL		307	186	15	11	21	13	18	264	43

252. Thus, in 70.45 per cent. cases disposed of, the orders passed by this Court were confirmed, in 5.68 per cent. they were modified, and in 41.16 per cent. they were reversed.

Receipts.

253. The receipts, from fines in criminal cases and Court-fees, &c., in civil cases, are shown below :—

Particulars.	1895.	1896.
Criminal fines	Rs. 3,057 8 0	Rs. 1,069 12 0
Court-fees in civil cases	1,412 13 6	1,363 13 6
Process-fees	25 6 0	21 8 0
Total	4,495 11 6	2,455 1 6

Part III.

Administration of Criminal Justice.

Magistrate.

254. Moulvi Dilawar Ali continued to hold the post of Foujdar during the year.

Appointment of an Assistant Magistrate.

255. In June 1896, an Assistant Magistrate was appointed with 2nd class magisterial powers.

Amount of work done.

256. The work done by the Criminal Courts during the year is shown in the subjoined table :—

Name of Courts.	PENDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.			PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		
	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.
District Magistrate or Foujdar	40	8	48	2,047	3,226	5,273	2,087	3,234	5,321	2,029	3,225	5,254	58	9	67
Assistant Magistrate, Tehsil.	...	...	...	368	79	447	368	79	447	350	79	429	18	...	18
Total	9	...	9	2,937	189	3,126	2,946	189	3,135	2,901	189	3,090	45	...	45
Total	49	8	57	5,552	3,494	8,846	5,401	3,502	8,903	5,280	3,493	8,773	121	9	130

257. The offences relating to property committed, during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Offences.	DIFFERENCE.									
	1895.					1896.				
	Value of property stolen.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.	Value of property recovered.		Persons convicted.		Number of cases.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Theft of cattle	874	25,864 0 0	120	15,255 4 0	747	9,141 13 0	108	5,596 4 6	6,113 7 0	127

Theft of property	926	27,315 7 3	205	2,990 12 0	1,045	2,869 2 3	237	34,681 15 0	121 9 9	119

Total	1,800	53,179 7 3	325	18,246 0 0	1,792	12,010 15 3	345	40,278 3 6	6,235 0 9	246

258. In 825 cases of theft, valued at Rs.39,305, the Chaukidars, responsible for such thefts, were required to make good the value of such property as was proved to have been stolen, either by a compromise or by order of the courts.

Chaukidars required to make good the value of stolen property.

259. The following table shows the number of cases pending and the criminals under trial at the close of the year:—

Cases and criminals.

Names of Courts.	CASES.			PERSONS.		
	Criminal Cases.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Under custody.	Released on bail.	Total.
Tehsils	45	...	45	...	117	117
Assistant Magistrate's Court	18	...	18	4	31	35
Criminal Court	58	9	67	7	61	68
Court of Appeals	1	...	1	1	1	2
Total	122	9	131	12	210	222

260. The following table shows the details of serious crimes committed during the past two years:—

Serious cases.

Offences.	OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				DIFFERENCE.			
	1895.		1896.		Decrease.		Increase.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	8	25	4	18	4	7	...	...
Culpable Homicide	2	2	11	19	...	...	9	17
Attempt at murder	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1
Hurt	25	120	38	148	...	...	13	28
Dacoity	5	...	9	31	...	...	4	31
Robbery	14	16	20	28	...	...	6	12
Lurking house-trespass	2	2	44	...	...	2	42	...
Kidnapping ... ..	...	...	2	6	...	...	2	6
Rape	2	2	4	5	...	...	2	3
Causing miscarriage	5	7	4	5	1	2	...	...
Unnatural offence	1	1	8	10	...	...	7	9
Forgery	8	12	6	5	2	7	...	...
Counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	74	189	152	278	7	18	85	107

[NOTE.—Two cases of rape, and one of unnatural offence were inadvertently omitted to be entered in the report for 1895: these have now been inserted in this report.]

Criminals tried at Ulwar or transferred to Foreign Courts.

261. In all the criminal cases disposed of, 3,729 persons against 4,802 in the previous year were convicted by the Ulwar Courts.

Eight criminals accused of—

Offences under section 379, I. P. C.	..	..	..	..	1
Criminal breach of trust	..	..	..	..	1
Theft	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	8

were arrested and transferred to the following places :—

Gurgaon	..	..	..	..	2
Muttra	..	..	..	..	1
Jodhpore	..	..	..	..	2
Bhurlpore	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	8

Three persons accused of—

Enticing away a married woman	..	..	..	..	1
Culpable Homicide	..	..	..	..	1
Theft of property	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	3

were received here from—

Muttra	..	..	..	..	1
Ajmere	..	..	..	..	1
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	3

Part IV.

Administration of Civil Justice.

Civil Judge.

262. Munshi Gopal Krishna continued to hold the post of Civil Judge during the year.

Appointment of an Assistant Civil Judge.

263. In August 1896, an Assistant Civil Judge was appointed and the following description of work was put in his charge :—

1. Original money suits the subject-matter of which did not exceed Rs.50.
2. Cases relating to the execution of Civil Court decrees.

Financial results.

264. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and disbursements of the year with those of the preceding year :—

Particulars.				Amount for 1895.	Amount for 1896.	Difference.
<i>Receipts.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Court-fees	..	..	..	11,913 14 0	11,071 2 6	-842 11 6
Process-fees	..	..	..	1,626 11 9	1,669 10 9	+42 15 0
Commission	..	..	..	251 2 6	258 9 0	+7 6 6
Fines	..	..	..	62 10 0	102 0 6	+39 6 6
Registration-fees	..	..	..	172 12 0	184 7 0	+11 11 9
Stamps	..	..	..	1,605 13 0	1,281 0 0	-324 13 0
Total	..	..	..	15,632 15 3	14,566 13 9	-1,066 1 6
Add—Court-fees recovered in different Tehsils	..	..	..	6,767 9 9	4,789 12 0	-1,977 13 9
Total	..	..	..	22,400 9 0	19,356 9 9	-3,043 15 3
<i>Disbursements.</i>						
Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	6,089 10 9	7,496 0 0	+1,406 5 3
Contingencies	..	..	..	208 1 3	153 2 6	-54 14 9
Refund of Court-fees	..	..	..	303 0 0	408 2 6	+105 2 6
Total	..	..	..	6,600 12 0	8,057 5 0	+1,456 9 0
Net Balance	..	..	..	15,799 13 0	11,299 4 9	-4,500 8 3

265. At the commencement of the year there were 137 cases pending in the Court of the Civil Judge and 1,387 were instituted during the year, making a total of 1,524. Of these, 117 cases were made over to the Assistant Civil Judge on his assuming charge of his appointment, and 1,279 cases were disposed of by the Civil Judge during the year, leaving a balance of 128 cases at the close of the year.

266. The Assistant Civil Judge, on assuming charge of his appointment in August 1896, received 117 money suits from the Court of the Civil Judge as mentioned above, and 272 cases were instituted in his court thereafter till the end of the year, making a total of 389. Of these, 361 cases were disposed of, leaving 28 cases at the close of the year.

267. The following statement shows the result of appeals filed in the Appellate Court against the orders of the Civil Courts during the year :—

Name of Court.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF—						Pending at the close of the year.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Compromised.	Remanded for re-trial.	Total.	
Civil Judge	10	325	335	179	41	55	8	49	332	3
Assistant Civil Judge ... ..	...	9	9	3	...	2	...	...	5	4
Total	10	334	344	182	41	57	8	49	337	7
Figures for 1895	42	372	414	269	45	58	9	23	404	10

268. Of the 57 cases reversed by the Appellate Court, 21 appeals were instituted in the Council with the result that in 9 cases the orders passed by the Civil Courts were upheld, and in the remaining 12 cases the orders passed by the Appellate Court were confirmed.

269. The value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts during the year was Rs.1,71,808-11-9, which gives an average of Rs.103-9-0 per case.

270. Nine cases of the value of Rs.10,492-12-0 were filed in *Forma Pauperis*.

271. The following statement shows the number of cases of Execution of Decrees, instituted and disposed of during the year :—

Name of Court.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF—						Pending.
				Wholly satisfied.	By Instalments.	Dismissed for default.	By deductions from pay, &c.	Objections filed in.	Total.	
Civil Judge up to end of July 1896	1,407	2,174	3,581	117	153	235	22	...	527	30,54
Assistant Civil Judge from 1st August to end of December 1896	3,054	481	3,535	191	239	1,490	90	...	2,010	1,525
Figures for 1895	1,373	1,417	2,790	307	291	504	248	33	1,383	1,407

Civil work done by Tehsildars.

272. The following table shows the Civil work done by the different Tehsildars during the year :—

Year.	PENDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.	
	Number of Suits.	Value.	Number of Suits.	Value.	Number of Suits.	Value.	Number of Suits.	Value.	Number of Suits.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895	142	4,694	2,329	55,829	2,471	60,523	2,335	56,014	136	4,509
1896	136	4,509	2,315	57,483	2,451	61,992	2,302	56,234	149	5,758

273. Sixty-three bonds of the value of Rs.30,202-7-0 were registered by the Civil Court, and 112 of the value of Rs.22,531-11-3 by the Tehsildars. The Registration-fees amounted to Rs.184-7-0 and Rs.81-1-0 respectively.

274. Twenty appeals were pending in the Court of the Civil Judge against the orders of Tehsildars at the commencement of the year, and 99 were instituted during the year, making a total of 119. Of these, 98 were disposed of during the year as follows :—

Result of appeals from orders of Tehsildars.

[illegible]

Part V.

Jail.

Superintendent of Jail.

275. Mr. George Heatherly continued to superintend the Jail during the year.

Average daily number of prisoners.

276. The average daily number of prisoners in the Jail during the past two years has been as follows:—

Description.								1895.	1896.
Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	222
Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18
Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total							...	277	241

277. The punishments awarded to the prisoners, for offences against the Jail discipline, during 1895 and 1896, are compared in the table below:—

Description.							1895.	1896.
Corporal punishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	36
Reduced diets	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	74
Other punishments...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Total							212	119

278. There were no escapes from the Jail during the year.

279. The total expenditure of the Jail under all heads for the past two years is shown in detail in the subjoined table:—

No.	Description.						1895.	1896.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Rations	...	...	...	...	...	5,358 11 7	6,498 6 9
2.	Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	1,246 8 0	1,394 6 6
3.	Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	4,407 1 0	4,396 8 3
4.	Pay of Jail Guard	...	...	...	...	...	8,468 0 9	8,454 15 0
5.	Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	296 7 9	520 6 6
6.	Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134 8 6	1,305 14 0
	Total						20,911 5 7	22,570 9 0

280. The cost of rations amounted to Rs.6,498-6-9 against Rs.5,358-11-7 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs 1,139-11-2 which is attributable to the high prices prevailing during the year. It gives a monthly average of Rs.2-4-1 per head against Re.1-10-8 of the previous year.

281. The cost of clothing supplied to the prisoners was Rs.1,394-6-6, or 7 annas 9 pies per head, per mensem, against 6 annas $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head in the previous year.

282. The receipts of the Jail amounted to Rs.3,378-0-9 against Rs.3,936-7-6 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs.558-6-9.

283. The average remunerative labour done by each prisoner amounted to Re.1-2-9 per mensem against Re.1-3-1 of the previous year.

284. Comparing the cost of rations and clothing of each prisoner with the receipts for remunerative labour, there is a deficiency of Re.1-9-1 per head, per mensem, against 12 annas 11½ pies in the previous year, to cover the expenditure.

Deficiency in cost of rations and clothing as compared with receipts from remunerative labour.

285. The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, satisfactory, as would appear from the following table :—

Health of prisoners.

Description.	1895.	1896.
Average daily strength	2'77	2'42
Average daily number of sick	5'59	6'28
Percentage of average daily sick to strength	2'02	2'59
Number of patients treated	167	163
Deaths	2	2
Mortality per mille of the daily strength	7'22	8'27

286. The subjoined table shows the expenditure incurred on lunatics during the year, as compared with that in the preceding year.

Lunatics.

Description.	1895.	1896.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	168 3 0	243 9 0
Clothing	40 12 6	52 5 0
Total	208 15 6	295 14 0

287. The expenditure on Printing and Lithograph Press during the year amounted to Rs.528 against Rs.496 in the preceding year.

Printing Press.

CHAPTER XVI.

Medical Department.

Part I.

Dispensaries.

288. Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., officiated as Agency Surgeon, from 1st January to 3rd September 1896, when he was posted to Bikaner.

Agency Surgeon.

Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson, of the 24th Pioneers, held officiating charge of the appointment, from 4th September to 28th November, and Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harrington, on return from furlough on 28th November, took over the appointment which he held till the end of the year.

289. Miss Florence Hope Dissent, L.R.C.P., S. Ed., M.D., Brussels, continued to hold charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital during the year.

Lady Doctor.

290. There were no changes in the Medical charge of the various dispensaries during the year.

Medical charge of Dispensaries.

291. It is satisfactory to note that no epidemic of any disease occurred during the year.

Epidemics.

292. The system for recording vital statistics remained the same as last year.

Vital Statistics.

293. The total number of births in the State recorded, during the year, was 11,959 against 13,936 in the preceding year. The ratio per mille of the population being 15.75 against 18.35 in the last year.

Births.

294. The number of deaths recorded, during the year, was 8,637 against 8,020 in the last foregoing year, the ratio per mille of the population being 11.37 against 10.56 in the preceding year.

Deaths.

295. The above figures show that there was an increase of 3,322 births over deaths against 5,916 in the previous year.

Comparison of births with deaths.

296. The following table compares the total number of deaths recorded from diseases and injuries in 1896 with those in the previous year :—

Causes of deaths.

Number.	Diseases.	1895.			1896.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Small-pox	42	50	92	238	149	387
3	Fevers	3,724	2,751	6,475	3,849	2,732	6,581
4	Dysentery	113	80	193	135	71	206
5	Diarrhœa	57	70	127	147	115	262
6	Suicide	4	4	8	...	4	4
7	Wounds	46	10	56	9	6	15
8	Accidents	42	81	123	50	42	92
9	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts ...	26	24	50	27	18	45
10	All other causes	448	448	896	560	485	1,045
	Total	4,502	3,518	8,020	5,015	3,622	8,637

Classification of deaths according to ages.

297. The table below gives the total number of deaths under different ages :—

Number.	Ages.						Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Under one year ...	...	...	...	...	...	812	652	1,464
2	One year and under 5	...	...	...	...	...	843	596	1,439
3	5 " " " 10	...	...	...	...	...	233	159	392
4	10 " " " 15	...	...	...	...	...	158	124	282
5	15 " " " 20	...	...	...	...	...	254	176	430
6	20 " " " 30	...	...	...	...	...	438	350	788
7	30 " " " 40	...	...	...	...	...	464	308	772
8	40 " " " 50	...	...	...	...	...	532	330	862
9	50 " " " 60	...	...	...	...	...	667	469	1,136
10	Sixty years and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	614	458	1,072
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	5,015	3,622	8,637

298. The number of Dispensaries in the State continued the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven, besides one Jail Hospital and two Hospitals for the Imperial Service Troops.

Dispensaries.

Ulwar Sudder Hospital.

Lady Dufferin " "

Rajgarh Dispensary.

Tijara " "

Lachhmangarh " "

Behror " "

Thana Ghazi " "

299. The amount of work done at the different Dispensaries, during the year under report, as compared with that in 1895, is detailed below :—

Amount of work done at the different Dispensaries.

Number.	Dispensaries.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Daily Average In-patients.		Daily Average Out-patients.		Major Operations.		Minor Operations.		Mortality among In-patients.	
		1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	Ulwar	487	582	23,091	23,738	23'49	27'88	156'19	150'48	97	120	1,353	1,419	16	18
2	Rajgarh	42	53	7,456	7,274	2'48	3'77	64'05	46'68	5	6	891	431	...	2
3	Tijara	45	55	6,955	5,996	2'41	3'30	51'44	51'52	1	1	266	197	2	2
4	Lachhmangarh	39	42	7,553	7,700	2'24	2'17	39'56	47'66	6	12	377	351	...	3
5	Behror	62	80	6,157	6,503	3'27	3'88	38'69	42'00	5	4	365	373	1	...
6	Thana Ghazi	22	78	5,042	5,242	6'1	8'9	35'02	40'36	4	6	127	145	...	...
7	Lady Dufferin Hospital	572	514	11,257	10,498	23'49	25'38	122'95	111'61	42	41	1,291	1,458	2	2

300. The total number of in and out-door patients treated, during the year, was 68,295 as against 68,909 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 614 patients.

Number of patients treated.

301. The number of in-door patients was 1,344 against 1,269 in the last foregoing year, showing an increase of 75. Of the patients treated, 965 were cured, 209 relieved, 91 discharged, 27 died, and 52 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

In-door patients.

302. The total number of out-door patients was 66,951, against 68,640 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,689 patients. Of these 58,596 attended the different Dispensaries personally and 8,355 were represented by friends or relations.

Out-door patients.

Average daily attendance of in and out-door patients.

303. The average daily attendance of in and out-door patients was 573·57, as per detail given below :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	258·92
Females	..	..	..	..	..	145·29
Children	..	..	..	..	..	169·36
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>573·57</u>

Sexes.

304. Of the patients treated, 45·18 per cent. were adult males, 25·33 per cent. adult females and 29·49 per cent. children.

Classes.

305. The following figures show the number of patients according to classes :—

Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eurasians	..	..	..	..	..	340
Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	41,482
Mahomedans	..	..	..	..	..	22,448
Other classes	..	..	..	..	..	4,025
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>68,295</u>

Treatment of principal diseases.

306. The following table exhibits the principal diseases treated, during the year, as compared with those treated in the preceding year :—

Number.	Diseases.	Sudder Dispensary.	Mofussil Dispensaries.	Lady Dufferin Hospital.	Total.	Figures for 1895-96.
1	Malarial fevers ...	4,204	4,794	746	9,744	9,895
2	Skin diseases ...	2,214	3,784	1,494	7,492	9,207
3	Ulcers ...	1,821	3,245	827	5,893	5,934
4	Diseases, digestive system ...	1,729	1,622	458	3,809	3,628
5	" respiratory " ...	1,880	2,600	781	5,261	4,950
6	" eye " ...	1,827	4,467	462	6,756	6,733
7	" ear " ...	1,226	1,274	465	2,965	2,845
8	Rheumatic affections ...	1,274	1,574	534	3,382	3,335
9	Diseases of connective tissues ...	911	1,715	360	2,986	2,786
10	" nervous system ...	682	1,055	293	2,030	2,119
11	Diarrhœa ...	799	621	402	1,822	1,343
12	Dysentery ...	324	478	261	1,063	951
13	Syphilis ...	667	284	331	1,282	1,078

307. The number of major operations performed, during the year, was 190 against 163 in the preceding year. Of these, 120

Major operations.

were performed in the Ulwar Hospital, 41 in the Lady Dufferin Hospital and 29 in the Mofussil Dispensaries.

Jail Hospital.

308. The average daily number of prisoners during the year has been—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	229·83
Females	..	..	..	..	..	11·42
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>241·25</u>

309. The number of in-door patients in the Hospital throughout the year was 158 males and 5 females, with a daily average of 6·05 males and ·23 females, or a percentage of 3·90 on male and 4·60 on female daily prisoners.

310. There were two deaths during the year, one from Rheumatic affection and the other from Pneumonia. The general health of the prisoners was excellent.

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Leper Hospital.

311. There were no admissions during the year in the Leper Hospital.

Lunatic Asylum.

312. There were nine Mania cases under treatment at the commencement of the year, and eight fresh cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 17. Of these seven were either discharged, cured or relieved, leaving ten under treatment at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

313. The total expenditure on the medical relief during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment	9,229
Medicines and Instruments	4,163
Diet	2,733
Miscellaneous	1,069
Total	17,194

Sanitation.

314. With regard to the sanitary condition of the State the Agency Surgeon remarks :—

“The conservancy arrangements of the city are worked by a Municipal Committee under the Presidency of the Agency Surgeon, and a large staff is employed in maintaining proper sanitation. The city, on the whole, is wonderfully clean. Still, more energetic and effective measures were introduced in December last as a precaution against the advent of Bubonic Plague. For the same reason, strict injunctions for carrying out sanitary measures were issued to all district officials, and there is no doubt that the sanitary condition of many of the towns and villages in the State has been improved.”

Medico-Topographical account of the State.

315. A Medico-Topographical Account of the Ulwar State was compiled during the year by Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson and will shortly be published.

General Remarks.

316. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Ulwar this year and inspected some of the Medical Institutions.

317. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, also visited Ulwar and made several suggestions for improvements both in the Ulwar Hospital and the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

318. Three Civil Hospital Assistants, Adersher Cawasji, Abdul Shakur and Rahim Bux, passed their 2nd grade examination on 19th October, one of whom, Hospital Assistant Rahim Bux, failed in English, also one Military Hospital Assistant Shanker Das appeared at the examination and came out successful.

Part II.

Vaccination.

Working season.

319. The general vaccination working season commenced on the 15th September 1896, but two vaccinators had kept up work in the Ulwar City during the hot season and arm-to-arm vaccination was successfully carried on, so that a supply of lymph was available locally to commence the working season with.

Working staff.

320. The working staff of the Vaccination Department was composed of—

1 Native Superintendent.

15 Vaccinators.

321. Twenty-five thousand seven hundred and one vaccinations were performed during the year, 25,452 of which were primary.

Vaccination Statistics.

Of primary vaccinations, 25,402 were successful. There were 249 re-vaccinations, 38.95 per cent. of which were successful. It is difficult to obtain candidates for vaccination partly owing to the indifference and apathy of the people, and partly to the fact that boys of the required age are generally earning their own living or on work and cannot be spared.

322. The number of vaccinations this year was 1,483 less than the preceding year. This may chiefly be attributed to the prevailing scarcity causing a certain amount of emigration.

323. The Agency Surgeon's inspection was much curtailed this year owing to Doctor Harrington's temporary transfer by telegram to Jeypore, and only 5,946 cases were consequently seen by him; of these, 67 were unsuccessful.

Inspections,

The Native Superintendent inspected 11,619 cases, of which 110 were unsuccessful. These unsuccessful cases are vaccinated again and generally prove successful after the second operation. From the first supplies of lymph there are generally a good, few unsuccessful cases, and as the season advances, the number markedly decreases.

Vaccine Lymph.

324. Vaccine Lymph was obtained—

- (1) by direct arm-to-arm vaccination ;
- (2) by lymph obtained by the inoculation of young buffalo which is most successful ;
- (3) by some vasiline lymph sent down by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab for trial ; it acted fairly well in Ulwar, but failed entirely in the district.

Lymph supply.

325. Lymph was supplied this year to Nussirabad, Ajmere, Bikaneer, Shahpura and Akheygarh in Bhurtpore.

Method of operation

326. The method of operation is usually with needles, the lancet being seldom employed.

CHAPTER XVII.

Public Works Department.

The following remarks on Public Works in this State have been furnished by the State Engineer, Mr. A. R. Macdonald :—

Report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Ulwar State for the year 1895-96.

327. The period under report is from the 1st September 1895 to the 31st August 1896, corresponding to the Ulwar Official year, Sambat 1952.

328. The Budget allotment for the year was Rs.4,80,020 and the expenditure proper against the Budget was Rs.5,16,089-5-3.

329. Other works done for Municipalities were also undertaken aggregating Rs.28,749-13-3, bringing up the grand total to Rs.5,44,839-2-6.

330. *The cost of supervision and establishment included in the above Rs.5,16,089-5-3 was Rs.37,110-7-3.

331. As in previous years, sundry works provided for in the Budget were not undertaken, being temporarily or indefinitely postponed, while, on the other hand, works were undertaken for which no provision had been made.

332. General Abstract of Expenditure of the Public Works Department, Ulwar State, for the years 1895 and 1896 :—

I t e m s .	Total amount for 1895.		Total amount for 1896.		Difference.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Establishment ...	34,493	2 6	34,259	11 3	-	233 7 3
Petty establishment ...	2,850	12 0	2,850	12 0	-	...
Total ...	37,343	14 6	37,110	7 3	-	233 7 3
Original Works, Military ...	38,738	3 3	20,491	15 3	-	18,246 4 0
" Civil ...	63,599	15 3	86,925	1 0	+	23,325 1 9
" Medical Department ...	3,836	11 0	3,941	7 9	+	104 12 9
" Jail Buildings ...	10,571	9 0	1,313	13 3	-	9,257 11 9
" Public Improvements ...	14,124	3 6	5,845	12 6	-	8,278 7 0
" Educational Department ...	1,559	0 0	4,918	9 3	+	3,359 9 3
" Religious Buildings ...	3,532	7 0	9,899	5 6	+	6,366 14 6
" Gardens and Forests ...	4,498	11 0	10,466	2 0	+	5,967 7 0
" Irrigation ...	87,279	9 6	86,694	15 6	-	584 10 0
" Communications ...	20,203	11 0	39,383	8 3	+	19,179 13 3
Total ...	2,47,944	0 6	2,69,880	10 3	+	21,936 9 9
Annual Repairs, Military Buildings ...	12,056	5 6	34,001	9 6	+	21,945 4 0
" Civil ...	41,263	6 4	54,345	8 3	+	13,082 1 11
" Medical Department ...	3,494	3 6	2,816	0 9	-	678 2 9
" Educational Department ...	1,325	2 6	3,193	14 6	+	1,868 12 0
" Religious Buildings ...	1,453	11 6	3,551	8 6	+	2,097 13 0
" Public Improvements ...	1,110	6 9	810	10 0	-	299 12 9
" Jail Buildings ...	1,062	1 3	1,712	4 6	+	650 3 3
" Gardens and Forests ...	5,212	11 9	8,674	5 3	+	3,461 9 6
" Irrigation ...	11,581	3 6	15,826	6 3	+	4,245 2 9
" Communications ...	32,346	0 0	62,442	10 9	+	30,096 10 9
Total ...	1,10,905	4 7	1,87,374	14 3	+	76,469 9 8
Imarat Kham ...	14,917	4 6	18,143	2 9	+	3,225 14 3
Company Garden ...	3,436	10 9	3,580	2 9	+	143 8 0
Works done for Municipalities ...	9,595	8 3	28,749	13 3	+	19,151 5 0
Expenditure incurred by other Departments and included in this.	1,733	7 1	19,792	4 9	+	18,058 13 8
Total ...	29,682	14 7	70,265	7 6	+	40,582 8 11
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,25,876	2 2	5,64,631	7 3	+	1,38,755 5 1

[NOTE.—*As shown in the General Abstract work costing Rs.19,792-4-9 was done by other Departments and debited to this Department.]

333. Comparison of the expenditure during the year under report with that of the previous year shows that in "Original Works" Rs.21,936-9-9 and in "Repairs" Rs.76,469-9-8 were expended in excess.

334. In "Original Works" expenditure in excess is mostly noticeable under "Civil Buildings," where it is Rs.23,325-1-9, and "Communications," where it is Rs.19,179-13-3.

335. The above two items seem to require comment in consequence.

336. In "Civil Buildings" a charge of Rs.18,930-8-0 occurred for out-buildings to the State house at Mount Abu, and a new house was started in Ulwar for the Lady Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital.

337. In "Communications" Rs.32,207-2-6 was spent on the Ulwar-Ghāzi-ka-Thana Road against Rs.10,394-15-3 in the previous year.

The money was greatly used up on culverts and water openings.

338. Decrease of expenditure occurred—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Under Original Works, "Military"	..	..	..	18,246	4	0
" " " "Jail"	..	..	..	9,257	11	9
" " " Public Improvements	..	..	..	8,278	7	0
" " " Irrigation	..	..	..	584	10	0

339. Under "Original Works Military" the decrease can be attributed to little or nothing having been done for the Imperial Service Troops.

340. Under "Jail" the expenditure in the previous year had been extraordinary owing to the supply of pucca quarters for the guard.

341. Under "Irrigation" the expenditure was virtually the same as in the previous year.

342. Under "Repairs" extra expenditure occurred under all sub-heads except "Medical and Jail."

The most noticeable was in—

				Rs.	a.	p.
"Military Buildings"	..	..	..	21,945	4	0
"Civil " "	..	..	..	13,082	1	11
"Communication "	..	..	..	30,096	10	9

343. The increase under "Military Buildings" was owing to an extraordinary expenditure in the Cavalry Lines.

344. Under "Civil Buildings" several big houses in the city were repaired and renovation was started in the Palace of His Highness the Maharajah.

345. Under "Communications" the increase is due to Famine Relief Works and expenses in connection with the Horse and Flower shows, the charges for which were debited to this sub-head as "Miscellaneous."

346. The Staff was kept virtually the same as in the previous year. It was, however, greatly over-worked and the necessity for a substantial addition has shown itself. The Staff worked well and a great deal of work was done.

Important works undertaken during the year.

347. The more important works undertaken during the year were—

Original Works, Military—Rs.20,491-15-3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lines and Stables for Second Lancers at Ulwar.			
This work was described in detail in last year's report.			
The work started in that year was virtually completed on the Stables and Sowars' quarters.			
Expenditure during the year was	11,242	2	0
Quarters were built for the Band Master, First Lancers, with expenditure during the year, of	1,236	8	0
Additions and alterations were done to the house of the Qilladar of Bansur, in the district, costing	1,849	14	0
A house for the Adjutant of the Irregular Infantry (Bakhtawar Police) was built, costing	1,650	2	0
The remaining works were minor.			

Original Works, Civil—Rs.86,925-1-0.

The work on Rasoe Khana for City Palace, started in the previous year, as mentioned in the report, was continued, and Rs.2,510-12-3 spent on it during the year. The work was of necessity slow, as the new buildings were constructed on the site of the old, and construction had to be done bit by bit.

The Vinegar Store started in the previous year and described in the report, was completed.

A godown for supplies was built at Seriska in district, at a cost of	1,721	9	0
Out-buildings were constructed to the State house at Mount Abu and Rs.18,930-8-0 spent on them during the year.			
The additions and alterations to the Settlement Office in Ulwar were completed, the expenditure during the year being	1,669	10	0
Pucca quarters to replace the old mud ones and some additional quarters for the Staff were built for the Imperial Post Office at Ulwar.			
Expenditure during year was	3,480	10	3
Work on the Kothce Lansdowne was continued according to allotment for year, Rs.19,904-10-9 being spent.			

During the year the building was raised to roof level of the first story and about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the area slabbed.

A new house was started for the Lady Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, at an estimate of 14,106 10 0

Out of this Rs.10,733-14-3 was spent during the year.

The Kothee at Seriska was completed. The expenditure during the year
 being Rs. a. p.
 8,841 14 0

The work done during the year consisted of Entrance Steps, a balcony
 round the building and the balance of the doors and windows.

A new bungalow was started for the Head Clerk to the Political Agent's
 Office, and Rs.1,297-12-0 spent on it.

A small building was built in the Agency Compound to serve as a waiting
 room for the State Council when visiting the Political Agent, and also as
 a place for the Political Agent to interview petitioners. Rs.1,232-1-3
 were spent during the year.

The other works were of minor importance.

Original Works, Military Department—Rs.3,941-7-9.

Additional requirements to the Zenana Hospital at Ulwar were started.
 These include—

- (1) A block with rooms for 12 private *purdah* patients with wash-
 house and latrines.
- (2) New latrines for the main or present hospital, the existing ones
 being condemned and dismantled, also a wash-house.
- (3) An operating room.
- (4) An office for the Lady Superintendent.

The estimate was Rs.7,965-15-0 and the work during year was .. 2,586 4 0

The other works under this sub-head require no comment.

Original Works, Educational Department—Rs.4,918-9-3.

A school at Gobindgarh was finished during the year at a total cost of
 Rs.2,930-8-6, Rs.1,861-11-9 being in the year under report.

A small school was built at a village called Akbarpur, at a cost of .. 1,819 4 0

Original Works, Jail—Rs.1,313-13-3.

This represents a line of stables for the horses of the Irregular Sowars
 attached to the Jail.

Original Works, Public Improvements—Rs.5,845-12-6.

Under this head may be mentioned :—

Ghat for Dhobis at Ulwar.

A Ghat was built for the City Dhobis to prevent them from contaminating
 the water brought in by the canal from Seliserh lake to the gardens.
 The cost was 1,417 12 0

A road bridge was built across the Moat at Rajgarh, at a cost of .. 1,085 6 0

Road from Malakhara gate to Ladea gate at Ulwar.

This work was started in the previous year, and completed in year
 under report, Rs.2,048-2-3 being spent in the year out of a total of .. 7,881 5 9

Original Works, Religious Buildings—Rs.9,899-5-6.

Some additions were made to the temple at Benares, costing .. 755 13 9

Work was continued on the temple, in Ulwar City, known as that of the
 Dadiji Maharaj.

The allotment of the year was Rs.5,000, but the work was in foundations
 situated in old iron works and very deep in consequence.

These foundations could not be left half opened during the rains, so work in them had to be raised out of danger with as result the spending of Rs.8,486-2-6 during the year.

Rs. a. p.

Original Works, Gardens and Forests—Rs.10,466-2-0.

Out of works charged to this sub-head, the following need alone to be mentioned :—

A masonry channel was built from the Agency Compound to connect with the canal from Siliserh lake, at a cost of

3,490 11 6

Original Works, Irrigation—Rs.86,694-15-6.

Of the works executed the following may be mentioned :—

Bund Malana.

This bund was started several years ago, and throughout its construction great trouble has been experienced. The bund as previously described is a masonry bund 40 feet high thrown across a considerable stream, where this stream passes through a gap in a range of hills.

The gap is filled with debris and the foundations had in places to be taken to a great depth.

Every flow of water in the stream swamped the founds and the removal of this water caused constant and vexatious delays as no powerful pumping machinery was available.

The foundations in consequence took several years to overcome, but were completed in the year 1894-95, and during the year under report the remainder of the bund was constructed and 35 feet of water stood against it after the rains. Some subsidiary works in connection with this bund are under contemplation.

The expenditure during the year was

7,307 10 6

Bund Aterya.

The face wall mentioned in last year's report as sanctioned for the first 7,000 feet of this bund was completed, and the remaining two miles of the bund strengthened with earth. During a heavy flood which was diverted successfully, signs of failure were noticed in the earth portion so an additional estimate for Rs.33,780 was submitted, and sanctioned to continue the face wall for a further 6,000 feet. No work, however, could be done during the year under report.

A canal to lead the water from one tank and discharge it into a second at Bagheri, Tehsil Kishengarh, was made many years ago and failed. On examination it was found to be out of level.

An estimate was accordingly submitted to rectify matters and work to value Rs.828-8-0 done during the year.

Bund Jewana, Tehsil Tijara.

This is a large bund thrown across a deep stream, having the portion at the stream masonry, and the flanks earth. It was started in the previous year and finished in that under report.

During the rains 30 feet of water stood against the bund, but as the bund was new, the sluices were opened and the water ran off.

Bund Khajapur, Tehsil Tijara.

This bund, the reconstruction of which was started in the previous year, was finished in that under report. It is thrown across a stream with deep bed and vertical friable banks cut up by innumerable ravines.

A disappointment occurred with this bund. When the tank filled, two of these ravines connected and formed a new channel by which the water escaped. The damage was promptly repaired, but no further rain falling the value of the bund was greatly reduced for the year.

Bund Teharpur, Tehsil Ulwar.

This is a large bund situated about 7 miles north of Ulwar. It was started during the year under report at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,266-8-0, and Rs 28,207-9-9 spent during the year. It is hoped by means of this bund to bring water to the gardens in Ulwar to take some of the strain off the Siliserh tank on which at present the water-supply depends. The catchment area is however much smaller, so the supply will be less sure.

A channel will have to be built to bring in the water, the estimate has not yet been submitted, although full levels have been taken proving its feasibility.

Bund Hosiapur, Tehsil Kishengarh.

An old bund at the place named was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 5,220 6 0

Bund Mendpur, Tehsil Mandawar.

This bund was started during the year on an estimate of Rs 9,417-12-0; to form a tank in the middle of a tract of country, cut up by ravines of which the portion within the tank area will, by the action of the water, level up in the course of a few years and come under cultivation.

It is formed where the main stream passes through a narrow and deep gap in hard ground. One of the principal objects aimed at is to raise the water level in the wells in the vicinity. Rupees 3,709-3-0 were spent during the year.

Several other works of minor importance were taken in hand.

Original Works, Communications. — Rs. 39,383-8-3.

Road from Thana Ghazi to Ulwar.

This work started in the previous year is a road through the hills to enable produce to be brought easily to Ulwar or to the Railway.

The road passes through very uneven and difficult ground, more especially near Thana Ghazi where it has to wind its way through deep ravines necessitating heavy cuttings and numerous culverts. Work was accordingly started at this end so as to ensure the most difficult work being done before the easy was commenced. Most of the road-way was completed at the close of the year in the first 10 miles, and the culverts were well in hand.

No other work under this sub-head requires comment.

Repairs.

These require virtually no comment being, what they are named, "Repairs" of all sorts and kind.

A few, however, may be mentioned.

Military Buildings.

In the Cavalry Lines of the Imperial Service Troops, an epidemic threatened among the horses, and in consequence the whole Lines were cleaned up.

The walls were scraped, all loose plaster replaced and the whole Lines white-washed. The floors of all stables were excavated one foot deep and in each a layer of freshly slaked lime spread and the top was filled in with sand.

Rupees 17,082-10-0 were spent on this work and on the other repairs done to the Lines.

Repairs to Civil Buildings.

On these Rs.54,345-8-3 were spent during the year.

The only items which might be mentioned are :—

Repairs to Bani Bilas Palace.

At the wish of His Highness the Maharaja, the whole of the building is to be renovated.

The interior walls are to have all present decorations removed and new done. All doors and windows are to be replaced by new ones of better pattern with good fittings.

In fact, the whole is to be thoroughly done.

Work will be done gradually. Rupees 7,762-9-9 were spent in the year under report.

One or two large State houses in the city were repaired, among which Rs.1,958-6-3 were spent out of an estimate of Rs.3,447-13-0 on the house occupied by Thakur Surtan Singh, brother to His Highness the late Maharaja, and Rs.2,677 9-9 out of an estimate of Rs.3,693-9-0 on the house occupied by the Daijwal of Her Highness the Maji Jamnagarwali.

Repairs to Medical Buildings.—Rs.2,816-0-9.

Out of this, Rs.2,044-15-3 were spent on the Sudder Hospital, where at the request of the Medical Officer a high dado of polished plaster was given to the walls of the Hospital main building and wards, among other repairs.

Repairs to Gardens and Forests.—Rs.8,674-5-3.

Out of this Rs.4,015-11-3 were spent in repairs to the canals from Siliserh lake to Ulwar, and Rs.2,291-0-0 on repairs to various wells.

Repairs to Irrigation Works.—Rs.15,826-6-3.

Under this head earthwork repairs were done to 32 bunds in various places. Slopes were repaired, breaches filled up and works of similar nature.

Repairs to Communications.—Rs.2,442-10-9.

In this amount are included—

- (1) an expenditure of Rs.13,979-3-0 on famine relief work undertaken during the year which consisted of a Kutchra road between the two Tehsils of Lachhmangarh and Kathumer.

Repairs in places to an existing road from Kathumer to the Railway.

Repairs to several tanks in the affected neighbourhood.

The work was not good as the villagers were really not in distress and were thus dilatory and disobedient ; so all work done will have to be thoroughly overhauled.

- (2) Rupees 17,158-3-0 were expended in connection with the Horse and Flower Shows.

The remaining money spent under this sub-head was mostly in the upkeep of the metalled roads in and around Ulwar.

The works done for other Departments on which Rs.28,749-13-3 were expended were mostly minors. Among other works, Rs.4,638-5-0 were spent in cleaning out and repairing wells in Ulwar City and suburbs.

Rupees 8,129-0-3 were spent on paving streets in Ulwar City and suburbs.

Rupees 7,581-12 3 were spent in paving streets in the District towns.

Rupees 768-2-0 out of a total Rs.915-13-6 were spent on cleaning out and repairs to a Kund at Gobindgarh, and Rs.2,137-10-9 on a similar work at Rajgarh.

Rupees 769-4 6 out of Rs.1,140-8-0 were spent on deepening a Johur at Bahadurpur.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Public Instructions.

1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

348. The following table shows the total number of schools, the number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1897, and the average monthly and daily attendance of pupils for the last two years :—

Year.	NUMBER OF—				AVERAGE—			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Number of pupils on the monthly roll.		Daily attendance.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1895-96	100	15	5,002	402	4,961	399	3,850.49	334.76
1896-97	97	14	5,210	398	4,791	377	3,900.03	312.30

Cultivators' sons.

349. Of the 5,210 boys, 2,178 were the sons of *bonâ fide* cultivators.

350. During the year under report four schools (three for boys and one for girls) at Bhajeet, Khuntela, Boontoli and Maujpore, were closed for want of sufficient progress, and three were removed from Nagal Salia, Basai Jogian and Mandaora, to Samuchi Khor Basai and Guntathatpore.

Classification of boys.

351. The classification of boys according to their religion on 31st March 1897 stood as follows :—

Year.					Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1895-96	...	...	...	...	4,835	569
1896-97	...	...	...	...	5,081	527

352. The following table shows the number of boys on the roll of the High School on 31st March 1897, average monthly number, average daily attendance, the expenditure and the cost per pupil as compared with those in the preceding year :—

Year.			Number of boys on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
1895-96	...	...	461	359	460	Rs. 11,397	Rs. a. p. 24 12 5
1896-97	...	...	493	383.83	477	11,408	23 14 8

353. Of the three students sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University two passed, seven boys went up for the English Middle Examination of the same University, with the result that six came out successful. One boy was sent up for the Munshi Examination of the Punjab University, but failed.

354. The following table shows the number of pupils on the roll of the Thakur School on the 31st March 1897, and their daily and monthly attendance, &c., for the past two years :—

Year.			Number of boys on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	...	...	52	40.98	56	3,313	59 2 7
1896-97	...	...	61	43	53	3,795	71 9 8

355. Of the 61 pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1897, 27 were reading English and Persian and 34 Persian and Hindi.

356. Those reading English formed five classes. At the half-yearly Examination of the school held in December last, the boys, it is gratifying to note, made very fair progress; the majority of them having obtained more than half of the aggregate number of marks, due, no doubt, to the interest and trouble taken by the Head Master and the strict supervision exercised by him over the subordinate teachers.

357. During the year a monthly grant of Rs.25 was allowed for scholarships, and the grant of Rs.80 per mensem for stipends was raised to Rs.100.

Two teachers were added to the establishment of the school during the year.

358. The expenses connected with the Boarding-house attached to the school for the period from 1st September 1895 to 31st August 1896, amounted to Rs.409 as detailed below :—

Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 254
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	" 155
Total					..	" 409

359. The table below shows the number of boys on the roll of Rajgarh Anglo-Vernacular School on the 31st March 1897, and their attendance, &c., for 1896-97 as compared with the previous year.

Year.			Number of boys on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	—	...	151	94.52	152	2,127	13 15 10
1896-97	—	—	153	82.55	120	2,451	20 7 1

360. The small increase in the expenditure as compared with that for the previous year is due to the appointment of an additional teacher which became necessary owing to a change in the scheme of studies.

361. From the following table it will be seen that the figures of the Tijara Anglo-Vernacular Middle School given therein for the year 1896-97 compare favourably with those for the preceding year :—

Tijara Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.			Year.	Number of boys on the roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. a p.
1895-96		120	86.78	120	1,455	12 2 0
1896-97		133	102.53.	132	1,573	11 14 8

362. An English teacher was added to the list of the establishment of this school during the year.

363. The number of Secondary Schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 16, and the number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March, their daily and monthly attendance and expenditure, &c., for the year 1896-97, as compared with those for 1895-96 are given in the following table :—

Secondary Schools			Year.	Number of boys on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96		1,289	1,027.50	1,292	4,674	3 9 11
1896-97		1,347	1,012.64	1,270	4,847	3 15 1

364. The English class that was opened in the Behror School in December 1895 accounts for the small increase in the expenditure as compared with that of the previous year.

365. Of the 80 Primary Schools which remained at the end of 1895-96, three were closed during the year 1896-97 for want of sufficient progress.

366. The following statement compares the figures of 1895-96 with those of 1896-97 :—

			Year.	Number of boys on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Average monthly attendance.	Total expenditure.	Cost per pupil.
							Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1895-96	...			2,929	2,241.48	2,881	7,102	2 7 5
1896-97	...			3,043	2,275.38	2,739	7,125	2 9 7

367. Of the teachers of the three schools closed during the year, two were transferred to the other schools and the third was dismissed with a gratuity of Rs.30.

368. There were 15 Girls' Schools in 1895-96 ; of these, the one at Maujpur, Pargana Lachhmangarh, was closed during the year under report for want of sufficient progress.

369. The number of pupils on the rolls of the 14 schools on the 31st March 1896 and 1897 was 402 and 398 respectively. The average daily and monthly attendance was 334.76 and 399 in 1895-96 as against 312.80 and 377 in 1896-97 respectively. A decrease of Rs.53 is shown in the total expenditure of the schools ; the figures for the last year and the year under report being Rs.2,492 and Rs.2,439 respectively. The cost per pupil rose from Rs.6-3-11 in 1895-96 to Rs.6-7-6 in 1896-97.

370. The expenditure on account of scholarships and stipends for the State Financial year, ending 31st August 1896, amounted to Rs.2,788 and was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
High School	534
Thakur School	1,125
District Schools (Boys)	930
Girls' Schools	199
Total	2,788

371. In addition to the above, 10 ex-students of the Ulwar High School, who prosecuted their studies for higher education, 9 at the Agra College (6 for the B. A. and 3 for the F. A. Examinations), and 1 at the Lahore Medical College received scholarships, these for the year amounted to Rs.1,138.

372. The total Receipts and Expenditure of the Educational Department for the State Financial year, ending 31st August 1896, amounted to Rs.21,095 and Rs.44,228 respectively, as detailed in the following tables :—

Receipts.

Num- ber.	Hends.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Cess realized from villages at 1% on Jama	20,009	19,988
2	Fees	252	279
3	Sale of books	55	128
4	Savings of pay and stipends	339	212
5	Fines	187	163
6	Contribution from the Behror Municipal Fund .. .. .	...	240
7	Miscellaneous	59	49
	Total	20,901	21,059

Disbursements.

Number.	Heads.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Direct expenditure on schools	30,470	31,897
2	Indirect charges—		
	(a) Inspection	5,288	4,652
	(b) Purchase of books, &c.	2,172	678
	(c) Scholarships, Rewards, &c.	4,135	3,926
	(d) Repairs to buildings	263	757
	(e) Miscellaneous	1,054	1,351
3	Cricket and sports—		
	(a) Cost of gear, &c.	723	300
	(b) Expenses of teams sent and matches played at Ulwar	990	501
	(c) Pay, ... ..	...	166
	Total	45,095	44,228

373. The expenditure being in excess of receipts, the difference of Rs.23,169 was contributed by the State.

Inspection of Schools by the Inspector and Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

374. Out of 111 schools in the district, 20 were visited by the Inspector of Schools during the year, while the two Deputy Inspectors visited every school in their respective circle.

Inspection of the Ulwar High School and Thakur School by Mr. Reid, Principal, Ajmere College.

375. Mr. F. L. Reid, Inspector of the Ajmere-Merwara Schools, examined the boys of the High School as well as those of the Thakur School during the year. His suggestions are receiving due consideration.

376. There are 10 Mission Schools in the State; 8 for boys and 2 for girls. The total number of boys and girls attending these schools on the 31st March 1897 was 483, and the average daily attendance, 347.

Mission Schools.

Private Institutions.

377. The number of private institutions in the State on the 31st March 1897 was 50, as below :—

1	English school attended by	30 boys.
16	Maktabas " "	213 "
33	Chatsals " "	580 "
	Total	823

CHAPTER XIX.

Local Post Offices.

Number of Local Post Offices.

378. There has been no change in the number of Local Post Offices which remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 18.

Local Sudder Post Office.

379. The Sudder Post Office at Ulwar continued to exchange letters, parcels, &c., with the Imperial Post Office.

Runners.

380. The number of runners remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 37.

Amount of work done.

381. The following table shows the work done by Local Post Offices during the year :—

Description.	Paid covers.	Bearing.	Registered covers.	Service covers.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Money order intimations.	Total.
Number of covers sent for distribution in the Mofussil	8,473	59,716	4,561	43,650	1,332	166	2,482	120,380
Number of covers received from Mofussil	18,799	4,424	5,311	59,715	...	..	...	79,249
Total ...	27,272	64,140	9,872	94,365	1,332	166	2,482	199,629

Official covers.

382. No charge is made on the Raj Service covers ; they are despatched to, and received from, the Mofussil free of cost.

Financial results.

383. The subjoined table compares the financial condition of the Department during the last two years :—

RECEIPTS.										EXPENDITURE.					
Paid covers, &c.		Registered covers, &c.		Bearing.		Sale of Postage stamps.		Total.		Pay of establishment.		Contingencies.		Total.	
1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
484	544	1,232	1,488	2,175	2,251	67	67	3,958	4,350	3,644	3,900	62	4	3,706	3,904

CHAPTER XX.

Municipalities.

Number of Municipalities.

384. The number of Municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 8, as below :—

(1) Ulwar.	(5) Gobindgarh.
(2) Rajgarh.	(6) Behror.
(3) Tijara.	(7) Ramgarh.
(4) Shahabad.	(8) Bahadurpore.

Octroi.

385. Octroi forms the back-bone of Municipal income and is farmed out for a certain number of years.

Financial results.

386. The year opened with credit balance of Rs.55,296, and the receipts during the year amounted to Rs.64,234, making a total of Rs.1,19,530, deducting the expenditure of Rs.56,553 there remained a balance of Rs.62,977 at the close of the year.

Detail of income and expenditure

387. The detail of receipts and expenditure is shown in the Tabular Statements A. and B. below :—

Tabular Statement A.

INCOME.

Number.	Heads of income.	Ulwar.	Rajgarh.	Tijara.	Shahabad.	Gobindgarh.	Behror.	Ramgarh.	Bahadurpore.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Octroi	36,000	8,400	2,550	675	3,850	2,000	3,025	1,700	58,200
2	Miscellaneous	5,187	328	121	...	14	6	129	249	6,034
	Total	41,187	8,728	2,671	675	3,864	2,006	3,154	1,949	64,234

Tabular Statement B.

EXPENDITURE.

Number.	Heads of expenditure.	Ulwar.	Rajgarh.	Tijara.	Shahabad.	Gobindgarh.	Behror.	Ramgarh.	Bahadurpore.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	General Establishment	1,553	222	85	...	130	18	54	96	2,158
2	Public safety	92	...	64	...	41	...	32	1	230
	(1) Fire	8,955	599	228	...	231	186	440	229	10,868
	(2) Lighting	7,144	2,095	1,393	448	760	943	908	804	14,495
	(3) Police ... ..	...	500	1,146	...	176	...	535	110	2,467
3	Public health	9,486	1,116	228	...	305	215	562	167	12,079
	(1) Construction and repairs of wells and drainage. ... ..	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
	(2) Conservancy ... ..	...	1,000	130	...	...	...	66	...	1,196
4	Public convenience	2,491	1,454	202	...	50	10	443	...	4,650
5	Miscellaneous	7,766	188	28	...	51	198	...	84	8,315
	(1) Charity ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	37,487	7,269	3,504	448	1,744	1,570	3,040	1,491	56,553

Imports.

388. The following Statement exhibits the import of the principal commodities brought within Municipal limits :—

Articles.	Ujwar.	Rajgarh.	Gobindgarh.	Behror.	Ramgarh.	Tijara.	Shahabad.	Bahadurpore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grain ...	3,08,666	70,332	26,391	26,662	29,454	30,066	5,354	16,486	5,13,411
Sugar ...	15,591	4,632	1,252	1,114	1,203	1,114	236	380	25,522
Gur ...	27,373	6,986	4,211	2,838	4,369	3,497	678	2,319	52,271
Ghee ...	6,350	1,048	341	340	300	284	170	146	8,979
Rice ...	13,796	2,630	2,811	1,333	1,303	1,526	501	1,235	25,135
Oil seeds ...	19,434	10,466	3,369	4,699	3,165	2,380	261	1,614	45,388
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cloth ...	4,63,353	76,942	33,353	18,254	9,705	21,012	1,931	27,658	6,52,208

CHAPTER XXI.

Stables.

389. The Stables include the stud, the carriages, the elephants, the bullocks and the camels, each of them are briefly noticed below :—

(1) *Khas Tavela.*

390. There were 250 animals in the saddle-horse stables at the commencement of the year.

Horses	..	..	..	..	..	143
Mares	..	..	..	..	..	90
Bullocks and buffaloes	..	..	..	..	..	17
Total						250

391. The following statement compares the increase or decrease effected in the number of animals during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 :—

Number.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.
1	Number of animals at the commencement of the year ...	251	250	—1
2	Additions during the year ...	76	49	—27
	Total ...	327	299	—28
3	Transferred to other departments or otherwise disposed of ...	77	49	—28
4	Remaining at the close of the year ...	250	250	...

Animals in the Stables at the close of the year.

392. The detail of animals at the close of the year 1895-96 is given below :—

Horses	..	..	..	..	..	148
Mares	..	..	..	..	..	84
Bullocks and buffaloes	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total						250

(2) *Stud.*

Animals in the Stud at the commencement of the year.

393. The number of animals at the commencement of the year was :—

Stallions	..	..	..	..	..	15
Brood Mares	..	..	..	..	..	107
Foals	..	..	..	..	..	24
Donkey Stallions	..	..	..	..	..	3
Donkey Mare	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total						153

394. The subjoined table compares the number of animals maintained in the stud during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

Animals maintained.

Number.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase or decrease.
1	Number of animals at the commencement of the year ...	184	153	-31
2	Additions during the year ...	90	136	+46
	Total ...	274	289	+15
3	Transferred to other departments or otherwise disposed of ...	121	132	+11
4	Remaining at the close of the year ...	153	157	+4

Details of animals at the close of the year.

395. The animals remaining in the stud at the close of the year 1895-96 are detailed below:—

Stallions ..	21
Brood Mares ..	115
Foals ..	12
Donkey Stallion ..	1
Donkey Mare ..	1
Bullocks ..	7
Total ..	157

(3) *Horse Dépôt or Paddocks.*

Transfer of foals from the Stud to the Horse Dépôt.

396. Foals over six months of age are transferred to the Dépôt where separate enclosures are provided for colts and fillies.

Number of animals at the commencement of the year.

397. The number of animals at the commencement of the year was:—

Horses ..	3
Colts ..	92
Fillies ..	133
Mules ..	7
Bullocks and buffaloes ..	16
Total ..	251

398. To these may be added, 101 animals brought on the list of the Dépôt during the year, making a total of 352 animals;

Additions and transfers, deducting 94 animals, transferred to other departments, the number of animals remaining at the close of the year was 258, as detailed below:—

Mares ..	3
Colts ..	107
Fillies ..	117
Mules ..	12
Bullocks and buffaloes ..	19
Total ..	258

399. The expenditure incurred on the three departments mentioned above during the year 1895-96, is shown *seriatim* in the following statement :—

Number.	Particulars.	Establishment.	Gram.	Grass.	Ratib.	Miscellaneous.	New purchases.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs. ...	Rs. .	Rs. ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Khas Tavela ...	17,118	16,515	3,643	3,825	2,359	11,813	55,273
2	Des Taluka ...	5,947	9,812	2,091	2,040	2,920	16,342	39,152
3	Horse Depôt ...	6,204	13,217	4,296	204	752	1,548	26,221
	Total ...	29,269	39,544	10,030	6,069	6,031	29,703	1,20,646

(4) Carriage Stables.

400. There were at the commencement of the year 91 animals as shown in the margin,* 17 more were added and 8 were either transferred to other departments or died during the year, leaving a balance of 100 animals at the close of the year as detailed below :—

Additions and transfers.			
* Horses	...	...	22
Mares	...	...	65
Bullocks	...	...	4
			<u>91</u>

Horses	..	..	..	..	..	22
Mares	..	..	..	..	..	70
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	8
						<u>100</u>

401. The detail of expenditure incurred under this head during the year under review is given below :—

						Rs.
Pay of establishment	..	..	..	..	..	10,775
Feed of animals and up-keep of carriages	..	..	..	..	..	12,014
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	94
New purchases	..	..	..	..	..	13,752
						<u>36,635</u>

(5) Elephants.

402. The number of elephants at the beginning of the year was 31, one died during the year, leaving 30 at the close of the year. The total cost on account of establishment, feed, &c., amounted to Rs.40,871 against Rs.50,010 in the previous year.

(6) Ruthkhana.

403. The number of bullocks in the Ruthkhana was 310 and the cost incurred thereon including repairs to carts, &c., amounted to Rs.31,399. Of the 310 bullocks, 19 died, 2 were stolen and 33 transferred to other departments. Thirty-three were purchased and 20 were received from Gowshala during the year, making a total of 309 bullocks at the close of the year.

(7) Camels.

404. There were 1,779 camels at the commencement of the year, and 284 were added during the year, making a total of 2,063. Of these 324 either died or were otherwise disposed of, leaving 1,739 at the close of the year. They were maintained at a total cost to the State of Rs.23,338.

CHAPTER XXII.

Toshakhana.

Superintendent of Toshakhana.

405. Lala Bankey Lal continued to hold charge of the Office of Superintendent, Toshakhana, during the year.

Establishment.

406. The following is the detail of the establishment maintained during the year :—

Number.	Particulars.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
8	Goldsmiths	1,408	5	0
7	Tailors	624	0	0
30	Artists, Dyers, Dhobies, Zardozes, Patwas, &c.	2,568	0	0
5	Men in charge of H. H.'s Wardrobe	444	0	0
6	Men in charge of miscellaneous goods	264	0	0
4	Mutsadis	456	0	0
1	Jeweller	360	0	0
2	Harkaras	96	0	0
7	Watch-makers newly transferred from the workshops (paid for only two months)	175	0	0
70	Total	6,395	5	0

Other ordinary expenditure.

407. The detail of other ordinary expenditure is given below :—

Number.	Particulars.	Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Charity	1,906	2	1
2	Purchases	3	0	0
3	Palace expenses	2,942	9	3
4	Expenses in connection with festivals	3,577	6	0
5	Miscellaneous grants	1,188	14	3
6	Rukhsatana	637	9	3
7	Medicines	158	10	6
8	Paid to Baiji Bikaner for Salono festival	11,495	2	6
9	Scents	103	15	0
10	Miscellaneous	671	0	8
	Total	22,684	5	6

Total expenditure.

408. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,079-10-6.

